

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

Our Mr. J. M. High is in New York making extensive purchases for fall. Did you say it was a little early? The great secret of our success, as underselling all competitors and controlling so many styles and patterns, is that we are first in the market, and get the pick of everything.

Just now, we are closing out many Odds and Ends of all classes of goods that are well worth investigation.

REMNANTS OF WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

AT ONE-FOURTH PRICE.

REMNANTS OF SILKS!

AT HALF PRICE.

One lot of check Nainsook Remnants worth 12½c yard, Monday at 5c. Remnant Gingham at half price.

2,000 yards short ends, all-wool French Challies worth 75c yard, as long as they last at 25c.

All of our light shades French Challies to go now at 37c.

French Batistes that were 35c, now 19c a yard.

Half-wool Pacific Challies worth 25c, Monday at 12½c a yard.

27-inch black China Silks, lovely goods, others ask \$1.25; our price 79c a yard.

29 shades of solid China Silks, regular 75c grade, Monday 50c yard.

3,000 yards White India Linen Remnants, at 5c yard, worth 15c.

Buttermilk Toilet Soap, the best Soap in the market, Monday 10c a cake.

5,000 yards Batiscan Cord Suitings only 3½c a yard.

50 pieces Outing Flannels on sale Monday only at 5c yard.

24 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, best oil boiled, warranted perfectly fast, reduced from 75c to 49c a yard.

Toile du Nord and A. F. C. Gingham for Monday at 8½c a yard.

Cream Table Damask, worth 45c, special at 31c a yard.

All of our Scotch Zephyrs Gingham, that were 25c, now 12½c yard.

Another lot double-fold Irish Lawns, 12½c yard.

Odd lot Huck Towels, large size at 15c each.

The best 25c Towel in America.

Parasols, what we have left to go at almost your own price.

26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frame, 98c each.

Our sales on Blazer Suits have been enormous. Tomorrow we offer you a \$12.50 Navy Blue Serge suit at \$7.50.

Ladies' Shirt Waists to go at 50c on the dollar.

See the lot of ladies' fine Cambric Gowns, offered at \$1 each.

Broken lots of Shoes to be sacrificed.

Ladies' hand-sewed Dongola kid button Boots, were \$5, now \$2.45.

Gents' Patent Leather Shoes, worth \$6, at \$2.75 a pair.

100 dozen Ladies' fast black, lisle thread Hose, Military and Riche-lieu rib, 39c, worth 50c.

125 dozen Misses' and Boys' light weight Summer Hose, 1x1 rib and plain, spliced heel, toe and knee, 25c, worth 40c.

160 dozen Ladies' fast black Hose, double sole, high spliced heel and reinforced toe, 33½c, worth 50c.

Gents' full Dress Shirts, embroidered bosoms, worth \$1.75, special at 89c.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" Shirt Waists for boys, regular selling price \$1; our price 59c.

Dr. Rochambeau's Kaleidon Lotion for the complexion. The finest preparation of the kind ever made. Special price \$1.75 a bottle.

CARPETS AND DRAPERIES.

Special closing-out sale of odds and ends, in lengths, suitable for Rugs.

Body Brussels Carpets at 90c a yard. Made and laid.

Tapestry Brussels, 70c. Made and laid.

Best all-wool Ingrain Carpets at 65c. Made and laid.

Special prices made on Drapery work. First-class work guaranteed.

Odd lots of Lace Curtains, 1, 2 and 3 pair lots, less than New York cost.

1 lot of Silk Stripe Curtains, worth \$7.50 to go at \$3.50 a pair.

50c Mattings to be closed at 35c.

40c Mattings to go at 25c at yard.

THE DRESDEN

RECEIVER'S SALE

WILL CONTINUE.

We have a few very fine H. & Co. decorated Dinner Sets that will be closed out this week. They must be sold at some price, and the highest bid gets them. This is an auction sale carried on in a private way, and the people will do well to visit our store this week, for we are going to give some big bargains in fine Dinner Sets, fine Chamber Sets, fine Tin Sets, Library Lamps, Stand Lamps, Hall Lamps, Feather Dusters, Tinware, Hearth Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Counter Brushes, Baskets of all kinds and sizes, Bird Cages, Blue Steel Ware, fancy Cups and Saucers, fancy Mugs, etc.

PITCHERS!

The biggest line of Glass Pitchers, China Pitchers, English Granite Pitchers, C. C. Pitchers, White China Pitchers, Flemish Pitchers, Royal Flemish Pitchers. These Pitchers are going to be sold this week at some price, so come and get one.

TOYS.

This is a little out of season for Toys, but we have a large lot on hand and the court says they must be sold, so you may get just what you want in this line at your own price.

Our wholesale line is not as complete as it might be, but the merchants would do well to call and see our stock, as we are determined to close out this line this week.

H. F. GOLIGHTLY,
Receiver.

TAILOR - MADE CLOTHES!

It is customary nowadays for gentlemen to have their CLOTHING made to order.

I am well prepared to do your work in first-class style at

MODERATE PRICES.

In fact, for the next few weeks I will sell the choicest Suitings at COST. This is done to reduce my summer stock. Call and see me.

HARRY ELSTON,

THE CLOTHIER.

No. 8 East Alabama St.

CHAS. O. TYNER,

FINE DRUGS

Carefully Compounded

Patent Medicines and Sundries at Popular Prices.

Imported and Key West Cigars kept in good condition.

Whiskies, Brandy, Etc., Champagne for medicinal use. We compound these goods at the best, at moderate prices.

We are not the aim of TYNER to write against space.

A trial of his goods and prices will convince you 'will pay to patronize him.

CHARLES O. TYNER,

27 Marietta street, corner Broad.

April 17-1892-1893

Notice to Coal Dealers.

Bids will be received until 11 o'clock a. m.

July 30, 1892, for 1,500 tons of steam coal to be delivered at the pumping station of the Atlanta waterworks, four miles from the city.

The coal will be weighed at the pumping station and a ticket given for each load by the engineer in charge, and payment will be made according to the tickets, by the 10th of each month after delivery. The coal must be delivered in quantities of not less than ten tons per day and begin not later than August 15th.

Bidders must specify in their bids the kind and size of coal they propose to furnish and also the name of the mine from which it is taken and will be held to deliver the same kind and grade of coal throughout. Bids to be addressed to board of water commissioners.

A bond will be required to be approved by the board of water commissioners for the faithful performance of contract.

Bids must be in writing and open at 11 o'clock a. m. July 30, 1892. & W. T. SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE FAIR

PROGRESS.

ENTERPRISE.

THE FAIR

PLAIN, AMERICAN.

ONE-PRICE FIGURES.

Two of our buyers are in New York City. They have gone early to obtain Fall Goods direct from the manufacturers. THE FAIR wants the choice of the best things and wants the best things at unusually low prices for you.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK

Silk Mitts at 15c pair.

Dress Gingham at 5c.

Fine French Gingham that were 35c yard, at 15c yard.

Remnants of Silks and Grenadines at half price.

Irish Lawns, 40 inches wide, 12½c, excellent for fine Shirt Waists.

Turkish Bath Towels, large, 10c each.

Fine black plain and stripe Lawns, best warranted fast black, 10c yard.

Ladies' Waists at 33c.

Boys' Shirt Waists at 12½c.

Fine French Percale Waists for boys at 49c.

2 lots of Mull and Lace Jabots, 50c and 74c.

White Pearl Buttons, good sizes, at 10c dozen.

Cuticura Soap at 10c.

Fine Leather Pocketbooks, some worth \$1, at 25c.

Fine 12½c Batiste at 10c.

Light shades Bedford Cords, 8c, former price 12½c.

Checked Nainsooks 7c, former price 10c.

Regular made misses' Hose, Hermsdorf fast black, 15c pair, worth 25c.

Ladies' fast black seamless Hose at 13c pair.

Men's half Hose, fast black, seamless, 12½c.

MILLINERY BARGAINS!

The new broad-rimmed Sailor, in white and colors at 25c.

15 per cent discount on all Trimmed Hats.

Choice of fine 50 and 75c Flowers at 25c.

New navy blue and white fine Milan Sailors.

Fruit Jars—Mason's patent—9c each.

New Cups and Saucers at 50c set.

Large white granite Water Pitchers at 25c.

Large regular 50c Berry Bowls at 25c.

Large Bowls and Pitchers at 98c.

New Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, at \$9.98, complete set.

Great sale of Crockery, Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers all this week.

Window Shades at 33c, complete with fixtures.

THE FAIR.

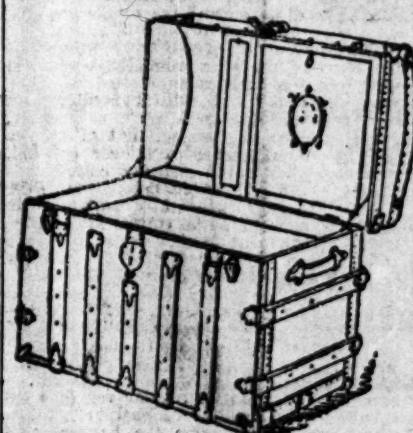
ATTENTION TOURISTS!

For the next ten days we offer a special discount of 15 per cent on all

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS

and Tourist Outfits. Call and satisfy yourself at the Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 and 94 Whitehall.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN



CARRIAGES!



Landaus, Victorias

PHAETONS.

HANDSOMEST STOCK IN THE CITY

JOHN M. SMITH,

122 Wheat Street.

W. B. GUIMARIN, V. Pres.

F. D. WILSON, Sec.

F. J. ENGLER, M.

THE GUIMARIN - ENGLER CO.

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, PLUMBING AND REPAIRS

CONTRACT WORK A SPECIALTY.

13 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA

TELEPHONE 469.

McKNIGHT & CO.,

(LARGE LUMBER)

BLOCK COAL,

Wholesale and retail. See our prices before placing your orders. Office and yard, 211 South 1st St., Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

Whitehall, Broad and Hunter Sts.

MRS. W. H. FELTON

Writes of Southern Women Before and Since the War.

WHICH REVOLUTIONIZED EVERYTHING.

Maritimity Was the Goal of Woman's Existence Forty Years Ago—But They Do Not Think That Way Now.

In ante-bellum times the women of the south epitomized the opinion of Lord Lytton, who declared, "A woman's noblest station is in retirement." In proportion as southern gentlemen were ambitious in politics, progressive in scientific literature or skilled in oratory, the southern ladies became retiring and retired in every public endeavor or humane organization for each other.

The wife and mother were like plants in the deep forest. Their softness and dependence were derived from the shade. A woman's home was the center as well as the circumference of her efforts for civilization or humanity. Literary students were allowed to read a graduating essay, but this ceremony resembled the "taking of the veil" in one particular, for it was the last appearance in that role of the young lady graduate. Thereafter she became obedient to the Pauline injunction, and kept silence in the churches or on the rostrum.

If they developed into spinsters or "old maids," they had nothing to do in the world, unless they took to pets or became pious and read their Bible. Maritimity was the goal of the average woman's existence, that object being successfully accomplished, she then devoted herself to her children or to the training of her numerous servants, during the remainder of her life. Their world was perhaps a narrow one, but the great majority of women knew no other.

If they exhibited or possessed any surplus industry or energy, it expended itself in fancy work, or decorations for their temple, viz., the home. They tacitly accepted the ultimatum of Dick Steele, who believed "a woman had nothing to do in this world that is not contained in the duties of a daughter, a wife, a sister and a mother."

Their condition was perforce a relative one. Life being adjusted to the wants of the stronger sex, women assumed nothing for themselves. Being units, as they were often assured, to walk the highway of life alone, they consented to sink their individual cravings for additional opportunities in life beneath the wing of their lords and deferred to popular opinion by maintaining the precedent instituted by their ancestors. The grandest entertainment of the season—irreproachable dinner parties—was given to guests—constituted the most prominent of their social functions, and after their maids had arrayed them in brocade and jewels, their duty to society was discharged, or completed by careful attention to their beauty and dainty manners.

Recognizing the fact that they were made for man's use only, the wife of the polished man, her husband's keeping on her marriage day, in company with the dowry that her father gave her. When a far-seeing parent required a marriage contract, the settlement of property on his daughter, public opinion accepted the act in a spirit of protest. It was supposed to imply distrust; it suggested a lack of confidence in the "powers" that were said to be an all-sufficient explanation for any domestic difficulties that might occur thereafter.

She might rebel against any arbitrary control of her property, or she might be the sole or spendthrift waste of what her father gave her, but she was careful to do it in private. This was the life of the polished woman, so loyal were these women that the husband's domestic peace of mind was rarely disturbed by insubordination, for luckily, the wife of a polished man, the settlement of property on his daughter, public opinion accepted the act in a spirit of protest. It was supposed to imply distrust; it suggested a lack of confidence in the "powers" that were said to be an all-sufficient explanation for any domestic difficulties that might occur thereafter.

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line of grandmothers had done before her. When she removed to her own married home she carried her feather bed and a store of quilts and coverlets as her dowry, and fulfilled her destiny in the same sort of homely occupations that she had learned in her childhood's home.

While it is true that a decided line of demarcation prevailed between rich and poor, there was the utmost good will and harmony. Plain sewing, carpet weaving and divers other remunerative occupations brought the ready cash, and there was sympathy and mutual consideration in times of sickness or distress for each other.

But the civil war revolutionized the prevailing order of things in the south. Rich men's sons and the brawny arms of the poor man's boys were collected in the same regiments and companies that enlisted or volunteered; still the distinctions of wealth and poverty prevailed until Appomattox.

The curtain then descended on a four years' bloody passion play. Sectional animosities were continued for long years afterward in the south and north, naturally resulting from invasion and general devastation of property that prevailed during the civil war. But this civil strife accomplished more than the arts of peace had been able to do, for it made everybody equal in property, and gave an even start at the bottom to the rich and poor alike in the second century.

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male mind has found its sphere in a reportorial capacity. Maude Andrews (Mrs. Ohi) is a brilliant specimen of the old regime, converted by the alchemy of industry and business into a superb type of southern journalistic capacity and genius.

Ladies now attend medical colleges, become trained nurses and practice physic in all the large southern cities. Mrs. Barzille, a devoted wife and mother, is a southern journalist of the first rank. Atlanta, is leading on this line, illustrating her fitness for such work by overlooking a large class of well equipped women devoted to the profession. As trustees of general superior of these classes in medicine, she is bestowing dignity and winning golden words of approval and appreciation.

Mrs. W. O. Sibbey, of Augusta, is the honor president of a temperance organization in Georgia. The wife of a wealthy mill owner, with abundant means at command, she gives her entire devoted attention to the temperance work of the state. In Savannah there are already fifteen enterprises, mostly humane institutions, conducted entirely by women.

The "Relief" sisterhood and other organizations have a magnificent art gallery to the city, as well as a splendid home for the female sex, into which good character is the only requisite for entrance, and in defiance of the old-fashioned and other real estate donations about the city. Perhaps the most striking Telfair benefaction is the gift of a large sum to endow a "large woman's club," for which their memory tenderly enshrined in the hearts of a large worshiping congregation.

There has been a quiet revolution progressing for a decade and southern women are becoming the most active agents in missionary work to the several religious denominations. There is still nominal adherence to the old-fashioned and other real estate donations about the city. Perhaps the most striking Telfair benefaction is the gift of a large sum to endow a "large woman's club," for which their memory tenderly enshrined in the hearts of a large worshiping congregation.

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COOLING DRINKS.

Hot Weather Beverages for the Summer Sickroom.

A GOOD TRAINING SCHOOL NURSE

Gives Her Recipes for Fruit Sodas, the Best Koumiss, Panchas, Syrups, Wheys, Grain Waters, Teas.

For Strawberry Soda—Remove the stems and pick over one quart of strawberries. Wash them under a stream of water in a colander, gently, so that they may not be crushed. Put them into a double boiler with half their bulk of sugar and heat for an hour or more until the berries are soft. Then put them all into a jelly bag and drain until the juice has completely oozed out. It will require about three hours. Do not squeeze them. Put the juice into a saucepan and return to the fire, heat it to a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit and keep at that temperature for one hour. If a thermometer is not at hand heat the juice until it steams a little, but do not let it boil, for the flavor is not nearly so delicate with the high temperature. Then can or bottle for future use. If the bottle be sealed and carefully sealed for preserved fruits the juice will keep indefinitely.

The length of time it remains at 200 degrees Fahrenheit is important, as it is a process of sterilization which takes place and the temperature must be maintained for a given time or this will not be accomplished. The condition of the berries also must be carefully looked to, as the thorough cleaning and scalding is for the purpose of rendering it sterile. This is the only way to make it safe to take with hot water and placing it in a kettle of boiling water for half an hour.

To use, dilute the juice with cool water (noticed water) or soda water in the proportion of one-half juice to one-half water. For oranges, use the same method, but treat in exactly the same manner as strawberries, with the result of a most excellent syrup. For lemons, use the same method, but treat in exactly the same manner as strawberries, with the result of a most excellent syrup.

For Currant Soda—Use the same process as for lemons, but use currants instead of lemons. For peaches, cranberries, apples, etc., may be used for syrups, varying according to judgment the water and syrup. Apples, apricots, peaches, cranberries, etc., may be used for syrups, varying according to judgment the water and syrup. Apples, apricots, peaches, cranberries, etc., may be used for syrups, varying according to judgment the water and syrup.

The Best Koumiss. One quart of perfectly fresh milk, one-fifth of a pound of yeast, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of water. Dissolve the yeast in a little water and mix it with the sugar and milk. Stir in the water and mix thoroughly. Put the mixture in a bottle with a stopper and shake it well. Let it stand for three days in a warm place. Turn it out occasionally. Koumiss is at its best at the end of five days, but it will remain good indefinitely if the bottles are kept in a refrigerator.

To make sweet koumiss, use the same mixture. Ferment it for twelve hours in a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit, or in the same degree of heat that is required for raising bread.

Do not attempt to open koumiss without a champagne top, for the carbonic acid generated in the fermenting liquid has enormous expansive force and will throw the contents of the bottle out with great violence. In the ordinary way, in an emergency, however, the cork may be punctured with a stout knife, or a small hole may be made in the bottle cap with a pin. The koumiss will then come out with a great splash, but it will be perfectly safe to drink.

True koumiss is an eastern product made from mare's milk. It is made by the nomads of the steppes. Sometimes the term kerm is given to it to distinguish it from that made from mare's milk. It may be obtained in nearly all pharmacies, but that made at home is much better and cheaper. Sometimes patients object to koumiss on account of the odor, which is not pleasant to every one, but it leaves a particularly agreeable aftertaste in the mouth and one who has once tried it will seldom refuse a second proffer.

A Milk Punch. One cup of milk, two tablespoons of brandy, one teaspoon of sugar, a dust of grated nutmeg. Sweeten the milk with the sugar. Stir in the brandy and mix thoroughly by pouring from one glass to another. Then grate nutmeg over the top.

Milk punch is conveniently made with two tin cups. The mouth of one should be smaller than the mouth of the other. In these the milk should be shaken back and forth until a froth is formed. This milk is not nearly so tasty to the taste, but rather to the appearance, and thoroughly mixes the sugar and brandy.

Bottled Coffee Syrup. Make a strong coffee with two tablespoons of the ground bean—Mocha and Java mixed—a little white of egg and one cup of boiling water. Strain together one cup of sugar and one-third of a cup of water into a bowl. If the apple is of a good flavor this is pleasant drink and may be given to fever patients who have no menses, or whenever there is much thirst.

Soporific Hot Milk. Sterilized milk diluted with water and served hot is a good drink for the sick. In hospital practice it has often been found that patients for whom hypodermics of morphia had been ordered for sleeplessness have been put to sleep with this milk. It is particularly comforting and, of course, exceedingly valuable as a nutrient.

For a rice water pick over and wash a tablespoon of rice; put it into a granite saucepan with one cup of water and boil for two hours, when the rice will be softened and partially dissolved. Strain through a fine wire strainer into a bowl or pitcher; add a salt-spoon of salt and serve.

A Boiled Lemonade. One lemon, one and one-half tablespoons of sugar, one cup of water. Wash and wipe the lemon, cut a very thin slice from the middle and squeeze the rest into a bowl. Add one cup of water and boil for one hour. Strain through a fine wire strainer into a bowl or pitcher; add a salt-spoon of salt and serve.

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EMPERESS EUGENIE.

The Interesting Story of Her Conquests and Defeats
AS THE BEAUTIFUL Mlle. DE TEBA.

Daring and Brilliant—Married by Napoleon for "Love"—Empress of a Most Magnificent Court.

There are now living in Europe three women who once sat on thrones, two of whom have descended to private life, while the third is only a public personage because her son is emperor of Germany. The lot of Isabella of Spain and the Empress Frederick is hard, but the fate of her who was once empress of the French is one of the most pitiable in history.

Mademoiselle Eugénie de Teba was grand-daughter on her mother's side of a Mr. Kirk-Patrick, English consul at an important Spanish town. This gentleman married a Spaniard, and their daughter, an extremely clever and immoral woman, became countess of Montijo, wife of a grandee of Spain. One of her daughters married the Duc d'Albe, a famous Spanish nobleman; the other after her father's death made the round with her mother of several European capitals.

The present countess of Cork has told of meeting Mlle. de Teba at a party at Lady Palmerston's some forty years ago, and called her "a vision of peerless loveliness." But the "Castilian beauty" remained but a few years in the limelight. She was a woman whose success was more lasting. She soon became very much talked about, not always charitably, for there can be little doubt that the future empress of the French was fast. With such a mother she could hardly have been otherwise.

In 1851 and 1852, about the time when Louis Napoleon made himself emperor, her charms were in their full development. Just twenty-six years old, tall, graceful, with exquisite neck and shoulders, which she liked to display in all their enchanting proportions; with a dazzling complexion, abundant golden hair drawn back to show the classic contour of her head, and large blue eyes, that were melting and brilliant by turns; high-spirited, accomplished, speaking French, English, Spanish and Italian, a fearless rider, a bewitching dancer, dressing marvelously; daring all things in dress, manner and speech, yet doing what was most daring with a chic that defied criticism and a grace that disarmed censure—she was just the woman to induce a man to make a society. She was seen at all the great official balls, at the opera, the Bois de Boulogne, and at diplomatic parties, but not very much in the legislative society, of the Bonaparte Saint Germain.

With this woman the prince president fell madly in love. At first, however, he had no idea of marrying her. He had just settled himself in his uncle's seat he made overtures to several royal houses in the hope of allying himself to one of the established dynasties. The second-rate princesses rejected him, and meanwhile his admiration for the brilliant Spaniard was ripening every hour. The wily woman saw his intention, and though she possibly shared it, was playing for higher stakes than love: there was a crown on the cards. She did not mean to accept the role of Montespan or La Vallière; it was rather Anne of Austria's place she coveted; that other Spanish woman who had ruled France 200 years before.

Nevertheless, her friends thought her in danger and cautioned her. At this time she was the guest of an English woman in Paris, not of the highest rank, but who had the entrée to many distinguished houses, and this lady said to her visitor one day: "If you never see him alone, you can certainly become an empress. The young aspirant, however, understood her position very clearly, and was not over delicate in letting the emperor know it. One morning she was watching the passage of troops from her balcony which happened to be next door to a church, and the emperor rode up the steps, and he said, 'mademoiselle?' he asked, 'Par la chapelle,' (by the church door), was the significant reply.

Another time she was visiting Compiègne, one of the imperial palaces with her mother, and a game of blind man's bluff was introduced. The emperor caught Mlle. de Teba, and according to the custom of the game, she was to place the coveted; that other Spanish woman who had ruled France 200 years before. Nevertheless, her friends thought her in danger and cautioned her. At this time she was the guest of an English woman in Paris, not of the highest rank, but who had the entrée to many distinguished houses, and this lady said to her visitor one day: "If you never see him alone, you can certainly become an empress. The young aspirant, however, understood her position very clearly, and was not over delicate in letting the emperor know it. One morning she was watching the passage of troops from her balcony which happened to be next door to a church, and the emperor rode up the steps, and he said, 'mademoiselle?' he asked, 'Par la chapelle,' (by the church door), was the significant reply.

The emperor set out with presentiments and anxieties, ill in body and mind; taking his boy with him for the famous "baptism of fire," and leaving the empress regent at the Tuilleries. The first short British campaign ended at Sedan, and at once the Paris population rose. Those days had come which recalled Marie Antoinette and Louis Philippe and Charles X. The emperor had always entertained the idea that the fate that befell her beautiful predecessor in '92; and now after eighty years the parallel seemed at hand. The mob invaded the palace, and sedition was not far off. Flight was the only alternative, but flight was already dangerous. Many friends were false, others were timid; they knew not whom to trust and flee. The emperor was saved by foreigners—an Italian ambassador and an American dentist.

Prince Metternich forced his way into the Tuilleries through the mob, and offered his aid to the trembling empress. He had his carriage in waiting at a prominent entrance, and while the mob was waiting there, he led the empress and her children to the palace. The emperor, who had been waiting for the empress, was not alone; he had with him a number of attendants; he had enjoyed the intimacy of both emperor and empress and entrusted with confidential missions to several European courts, and he now repaid a hundredfold the honors he had received. He willingly accepted the task of conveying the empress outside of Paris, and under his guidance she escaped to the northern coast of France. There he found an English gentleman, Sir John Burgoyne, who promptly placed his yacht at the disposal of the fugitives; and under Dr. Evans' escort the unhappy lady reached that England which she had visited as the guest and equal of England's queen.

At first the empress was in great distress for want of her wardrobe, but means were found to procure the linen of the emperor's mother, a fortune which had remained in Switzerland after her death. The empress sent for and was found worthy of a queen. The emperor had seen too many toppling thrones in his time, not to know the constant danger of his own, and he prepared for the emergency. He had invested in foreign funds, and the empress had brought her personal jewels, hand bag, so that necessities were soon supplied.

In a few weeks the emperor was released from his captivity at Wilhelmshöhe, and the imperial exiles lived a place in Kent, near Chislehurst. They were treated by the English queen with royal delicacy, invited to dine at the palace, and in every way made to understand that they were still the friends of the sovereign. Of course, as head of the new-born French republic, but the Bonapartes were people of sense and tact, and careful not to offend the susceptibilities of either French or English. For a year or more they lived a simple, quiet life; but then the emperor's health, which had been failing ever before, the dowry, absolutely gave way, and in 1872 he died.

The queen indicated her sympathy, and the English nation showed the widowed empress the profound respect. The blow, of course, was terrible to ambition as well as to affection; for with such a career as the Bonapartes had known, they might well have believed a return to their throne was possible. Even yet, however, the emperor possessed her son, the heir of the Napoleon.

But fate had still another shock in store for her. The young man, full of pride, bright, brave, courteous, was grateful for the reception his family had found in England. He volunteered in a petty African war and fell needlessly in a skirmish with the natives. In the world there could hardly have been a heart that did not feel for this mother, so sadly stricken; thrust down from a throne, whose she had advanced years, the solace of her solitude, the hope of her return to power, but recovered in time to receive the prince's body. The queen visited her in her bereavement, and put her arms around the weeping woman; for in such a grief each forgot her crown, it was as women and mothers, not as queens reigning or exiled, that they wept together.

As soon as she was able the empress set out for Africa to visit the spot where her son had fallen; and in all the pages of the past there is no picture more pathetic than that of the once proud and beautiful sovereign traveling in mourning and obscurity thousands of miles to find the field where her dynasty and her hopes went out together.

After her recovery she lived her lonely years in the admiration of a world that was thin and white; that matchless form which was girdled for counts to look at in shrunken and feeble old age, who once danced and rode so marvelously. Her imperial robes are exchanged for plainest widow's weeds, her jewels have been reduced to a few trinkets which she wears. She may not publicly visit Paris, her former capital, but 'tis said she sometimes steals there to look at the spot where the Tuilleries stood, for in such a grief each forgot her crown, it was as women and mothers, not as queens reigning or exiled, that they wept together.

The pilgrimages are nearly over: Paris and Africa and Chislehurst, Madrid, Egypt and all the glories and sorrows, the joys of her youth, the grandeur of her empire, the downfalls, the flights, the griefs of her later years. The Empress Eugénie is hardly nearer than Helen of Troy or Anne of France make little difference; when they are past, all is but a memory.

ADAM RADDAU.

Suppose your father and mother had been making a tour of Europe, and after having been absent for months they got aboard the steamer at Liverpool to make their homeward journey; naturally you would be anxious to meet them and would like to know the time they would arrive on your shores. You could tell about how many days it takes a steamer to make the trip, but it certainly would give you pleasure to know the moment they would reach your dock so that you could hurry to give them a welcome.

It happens to be my business to give to all the people in the United States who are expecting friends from Europe just this kind of information.

By F. Keegan, in Charge of Marine Observatory, Fire Island.

SIGHTING EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

By F. Keegan, in Charge of Marine Observatory, Fire Island.

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a square white mark, while on another the mark is oblong. In fact, there are just as many distinguishing marks about the passengers on the sea as there are about the passengers on the street and which, if you are of an observing turn of mind, you are sure to take note of. Each line of steamers takes a different course. From one port, at a certain angle, I watch for a steamer of the Cunard line, from another the White Star line, and so on.

When I sit up at night, as I frequently do when a report is expected to the room, is, of course, without a light. For you can readily understand that if a light should be seen from the windows a ship might mistake it for some other part of the coast and be led astray; besides, the room, being dark, it seems lighter outside and you can discern objects much easier.

As soon as I sight a vessel in the manner described I telegraph the fact to New York. For I have a telegraph instrument in my observatory which is connected by direct wire with the windows a ship might mistake it for some other part of the coast and be led astray; besides, the room, being dark, it seems lighter outside and you can discern objects much easier.

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LUXURIANT HAIR

With a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by the CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes and heals irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and supplies the roots with energy and nourishment.



CUTICURA SOAP

Restores the oil glands and tubes to healthy action, and thus prevents and cures pimples, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and fissured hands, with itching, burning palms, and removes the cause of shapeless nails. For the prevention of facial blemishes, for giving a brilliancy and freshness to the complexion, and for cleansing the scalp and invigorating the hair, it is without a peer.

Itching Humors Torturing, disfiguring, and every species of itching, humors, eruptions, and skin diseases, are speedily and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDY. Price: CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, 50c. CUTICURA AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. "How to Cure Skin Diseases" mailed free.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING-BASS'N.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Corn is a much cheaper article than barley malt. Corn beer is a drinkable beer, but it is a cheap coarse beer. The brewers who make it make money on it, but the public are imposed on. The difference between corn beer and fine barley malt beer is the difference between corn bread and fine wheat bread. Of the first you can eat a little, never much, and it is not always certain to assimilate. The other can be eaten all the time, day after day, year after year, and the result is perfect and exuberant health; it is sweet, wholesome, nourishing and invigorating. Of corn beer you can drink but little without a protest from the stomach, and the effect is a loss of energy, weariness, rapidity and drowsiness. The barley malt beer, however, is a sparkling, sparkling, healthy, quickly-assimilating drink, with a body and a character smacking and vigorous. Its effect is buoyant, refreshing and invigorating.

Anheuser-Busch, Inc. are the only ones from corn or corn preparation. Nothing but highest grade malt and hops are used in its preparation. April 17th—day sun w. r. m. No 3

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.



REV. W. C. B

POPOCATAPETL.

A Tourist Tells of the Great Mexican Volcano.

SOME STREET SCENES IN MEXICO.

Political Processions, Lavanderas, Cabmen and Mexican Things That Attract a Traveler's Attention.



POPOCATAPETL is the highest mountain in Mexico. It rises 17,800 feet above tide. The companion of this volcanic giant is Ixtaccihuatl, about sixteen thousand feet high. One naturally compares them and mentions them together. They are the two grandest objects in the wall of mountains surrounding the beautiful valley of Anahuac and they tower with easy grace above all the glorious scenery which I have attempted to describe of Mexico. They are the first to greet the eye and impress themselves upon the enraptured traveler as he comes into Mexico's capital; they are the first and the last things he sees every day while there. Sixty miles, or twenty leagues, as they express it, stretch between the City of Mexico and the quaint little town of Amecameca, at the foot of the volcano. Arriving at Amecameca, we see nearer the town the volcano of Ixtaccihuatl, or La Mujer Blanca, the white woman. The name is a literal description of the mountain. She covers a long portion of the ridge with her white shroud and is really suggestive by her shape of a dead giantess robed in white stretched upon her bier. The neck looks a trifle too long, but the dead face is perfect and the hair, which in silver locks from the snowy forehead back over the head and down the sides of the bier. At her feet stands the grim old giant Popocatepetl, with his glittering snow crown.

An Aztec tradition has it that these mountains were once giants, with whom the supreme deity became offended and changed



THE VOLCANOES FROM CHAPULTEPEC.

them from humans to great volcanoes. Ixtaccihuatl lies today just as she was stricken. Popocatepetl stood at her feet expressing his wrath by pouring forth streams of fire and lava, and his grief by the streams of tears that trickle down his shoulders from the eternal smokes above. The Indians in their awe named him the Hill That Smokes, which is expressed in the awkwardly spelled name today, Popocatepetl.

Leaving Amecameca, the road winds up through great fields of corn along the foot hills, higher among wheat and barley fields than among great pine forests, to an elevation of about thirteen thousand feet above tide. Then begins the great stretch of volcanic sand about the base of the conical top of the volcano. Horses sink nearly knee-deep in climbing this tremendous steep. The angle is nearly vertical, and the sand is so fine which sand slides. Every little while it is necessary to stop and relieve the labored breathing which the least exertion brings on in this rarefied atmosphere. I used to call it "getting my wind" when a school boy, tired with running, playing base, leapfrog or bullpen.

The limit of elevation is perhaps a thousand feet above the last pines. The horses are left at the snow-line on a sort of black ridge, of black volcanic rocks 15,000 feet up. Now for half an hour the most perilous climbing over snow blocks and ice, up-up to the great crater. It is about a five-hours' task and you grow so tired of the monotony of the snow that you realize the crater you can hardly realize that you are really there.

The edge of the crater is of the black volcanic sand through which the horses totter so laboriously. The crater is oblong at the



LA MUJER BLANCA.

top, almost a short mile the longest way across and it is about a quarter of a mile deep. There is no snow in the crater, the volcano's hot breath keeps it off. The smell of sulphurous fumes is strongly suggestive of the infernal regions and the fires that you read about.

There is a mine within the crater from which great quantities of sulphur have been removed at an immense profit. Indians were the workmen; they were known as volcaneros and they dug in rough huts at the bottom of the crater, where it was perfectly light. Sometimes, of course, earthquakes disturbed their slumbers or the volcano would warm up in some unexpected quarter, but their camps were never destroyed or deserted.

This mountain top is the very workshop of nature, the battle ground of the elements of heat and cold. The hissing, sulphurous steam and the thunderous bellowings from within the crater were in great contrast with the frozen, icy cone which held this fury. Many descriptions have been written of the volcano and its ascent, from the time when Cortez crossed the mountain down at La Cruz, where the horses are left, to this attempt. All agree that it is the one great exploit in Mexico, and that it fully repays all the toil and danger attending the trip.

While in the City of Mexico I saw two great processions or demonstrations of the people for and against their government. The one against Diaz seemed to be composed mainly of students who marched in twos and fours in a procession about two blocks long. They bore transparencies criticizing the present administration, they shouted and yelled their complaints in Spanish and their noise was tumultuous. The procession favoring Diaz was largely of representative people of all classes, the streets were thronged and all the people in the full half mile over which the procession stretched seemed glad. It was a good natured, happy crowd, hilarious in many ways, discharging fireworks and shouting like boys in a mild snow storm at a rabbit hunt. Occasionally as the procession passed a speaker would mount a convenient fence or post and make quite a speech to the crowd who cheered him and who would catch up snatches from his address and cry them on as they went. In the crowd Miss Johnson and I met one old fellow exploding fireworks. I told him that I was an American, thinking that he would know that I had no special interest in the demonstration except as a "looker on in Venice," but his good nature made room for me and he replied, "Americano shoot fire, bang!" Obtaining some of his

wares we made ourselves children at Christmas time in a short while.

President Diaz deserves all the praise which his people offer him. His many strokes of policy, his clear-headedness and sturdy good common sense seem to be greatly appreciated at home and admired abroad.

Among the street scenes is the universal cab. At the depot on arrivals of trains the cabmen are the self-appointed committee of reception for tourists. One realizes by the strange language dinned in his ears that he is in a foreign city, although no ocean rolls between him and his home. The cabs are generally drawn by two horses and are about like Ballard's which do similar service at the "car shed" in Atlanta, the drivers have the cone-shaped hats which are so common in Mexico.

It would be an advance for Mexico to have a great steam laundry with neat little call and delivery wagons as we have, but their methods are not at all ahead of the old auntie and her washboard, washboard, lye soap and battling stick and great bundle of Monday morning clothes.

The Spanish name for them is lavanderas, they hold forth down on La Viga canal, and great rows of them gather under poorly constructed covers and work away with the rudest possible utensils. They scrub on rocks for washboards and sew and rinse and wash away for dear life and, resting and they lose breath, they chatter and gab in quaint lingo and then fall to their work again. The washpot is a stranger to them and the dirt is removed from the clothes by dint of main strength.

The Mexican laborer is more like the Chinese or Japanese than any other I can recall. There are few beasts of burden,



LAVANDERAS.

saving always the burro, and the loads are nearly all carried on the shoulders of men. Many of them, even when not loaded, take to the street and jog along patiently in a sort of up-and-down dog trot, just as they do when they are heavily laden.

A look down one of the principal streets will not differ greatly from our own. There are stores, two to three stories high on each side, shade trees with latticed boxes around

now. Of course, no one expects Montezuma and his lavary palace, decked with dazzling jewels, attended by hosts of vassals and plumed and feathered warriors to meet him at the depot. Yet the City of Mexico is there, the temples are no less imposing, the people are not less courteous, the glorious springtime is just the same and the beauty of spreading plain and lake, circled by high hills, deeply and darkly blue by a wondrous atmosphere makes a lovely scene. I had studied I could only decide that I had seen an American Egypt, great in its ruins, yet glorious in its modern development.

I noted carefully the relation of master and peon, servant of debt, of Guachupine and crole, of mestizo and lepero, Castilian and Aztec, and from the great object lesson I had studied I could only decide that I had seen an American Egypt, great in its ruins, yet glorious in its modern development.

I am especially indebted to my kind friends who opened their home to me, "a stranger in a strange land." I bear their good wishes in clear memory. I found the officials of the Mexican National railroad courteous and capable gentlemen who spare no pains to make the traveler comfortable on their excellent lines. The trains, with the finest Pullman sleepers, are speedy, punctual and in every way reliable.

Returning, I found some scenes which I remembered well, but as a rule the route is so thoroughly pleasant the second time as is the first.

I bade goodby to Mexico resolving that at some future time I would revisit these scenes and enjoy once more the rapture of that beautiful valley, which is surpassing in its loveliness.

R. A. H.

AULD LANG SYNE.

A Reminiscence. The lights along the quay were faintest nebulae. The tide was running, and its moan and sob and sigh suggested to my mind a dimly lighted room, a little coffin and a haggard woman kneeling.

I sat upon the taffrail of a ship, and as I looked upon the greatest city of the world asleep, and thought of how the lilies bloomed and beautified its slums and gandy popples grew upon the richest lawn of Little Broomfield and his tragic death and of Beau Brummel's empty head and empty heart—such painful paradoxes such as these came crowding in my mind, I turned my glance upon the Thames and said:

"Now, in the name of God and justice, take these people out into the sea and bid them go to other lands where virtue, purity and merit find reward."

The thought was hardly formulated when I heard a sound across the water that seemed to come in answer to my invocation:

"Clack-clack-clack-clack-clack."

It was a steamer's capstan, and the metal paws in sharp, vibrating intonation on the brakes told me that the heavy iron chain would soon be taut. A breeze came up the river and the fog was slowly lifting.

I discovered a mighty vessel lying on the stream. I heard a sailor's song, almost a wail it was:

The anchor is weighed, the anchor is weighed, and growing louder with the repetition, the words soon drowned the noise of capstan and of creaking cable in the hawse. Up through the hatches rushed a motley crowd—half-clad men and boys and women, with their babies held in their arms; young girls, unimpaired of their bare and glistening feet and headless of their naked limbs, came up the stairs and stood upon the decks, beneath the hanging lamps.

The sailor ceased his song. The regular staccato of the capstan came again. A ragged man, wild-looking and unkempt, sprang on the rail, and taking off his shabby hat, sent forth in pure and silvery tenor voice:

"Should and acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'
Should and acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne!"

I have heard five thousand voices sing in saengerfest, "Die Wacht am Rhein," I have heard "The Marseillaise" sung by an angry mob, and once, in Denver, Col., with Logan at their head I heard the battle hymn of this republic sung by veterans of the war, but never did my heart throb so tumultuously as when I saw these women hold their babies aloft, with faces to the quay, men weep unconsciously and little children with their faces soiled and pale, and heard the wondrous chorus of their voices singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Slowly as they sang the great ship swung around, and with her ensign floating in the gentle breeze, went out against the tide.

A boat that left her side was rowed across our bows.

"Boat-ahoy," cried I.

"What ship is that?"

"She's the Austrasia."

"What is she?"

"Emigrant, sir, the biggest one afloat; outward bound, for New South Wales."

"My God!" I thought, "How these poor people love their native land."

With all its painful paradoxes, its sorrows and its woes, Cromwell's harsh religious or charity school, the British hearts of oak will love Old England still.

JOHN BEACHE HATTIN.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Caught at Last. After imposing on the stomach for years, how shall the sufferer restore his much abused digestion? By a regular use of the stomachic and cathartic, an abundance of eatables and drinkables calculated to injure the digestive apparatus.

Nothing like the Bile Beans for curing malaria, biliousness and kidney trouble, rheumatism and liver disorder.

Is your blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills.

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The Ingleside Land Company will offer home-seekers extraordinary bargains in lots or tracts of five or ten acres, and if you wish to secure a home on easy terms come to our office, room No. 203 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

INGLESIDE LAND COMPANY.

Drink "Original Budweiser" Bottled Beer. It is the best. Sold by all first-class dealers in beer, wines and liquors. Potts & Potts, wholesale agents, No. 32 Peachtree street.

DEAD LIONS

And Living Dogs Compared by Bill Arp.

HE DISPUTES AN OLD SAYING.

And Would Sooner Be a Dead Lion Than Once Lived, Than a Live Dog Whose Existence is Death.

Written Exclusively for The Constitution.

The wise man said that "a living dog was better than a dead lion," and he explains by saying that "the living know they must die, but the dead know not anything, neither have they any more a reward and the memory of them is forgotten."

That may be true in the abstract, but still I would rather be a dead lion than the average dog. Dead lions are scarce, but living dogs are numerous. Dead lions were once alive and if we compare them with humanity they were a power in the land and the memory of them is not forgotten.

Obituaries, epitaphs and eulogies upon the dead are to the average reader unweird literature. Biography will do pretty well, but an obituary comes so close on to the funeral that it smacks of death, and death is never a welcome subject. We haven't got time to consider death. We'll see it will see the old fellow later. But when great men or good men pass away it is well for us to stop a little while and contemplate their lives. We don't know what comfort it will give them in the spirit world—whether any or none—or whether they hear us or not or can read our thoughts but there is enough in nature and revelation for us to believe that the spirits of the dead are very near us and are intensely concerned in everything that we do. But whether we believe this or not, it is good for the living to contemplate the life work of good men and good women who have gone before. Whether they be few or many they are the saviors of all the rest—the

hostages who secure peace and good government and give protection to life, liberty and property. A cynical, skeptical man may sneer at religion and the church but he would dare to live in a community if every member of the church were to move out of it. A few men would have saved Sodom and it is the few that save every town and city. Leaving out of the question the grace of God, there is that reverence which the bad have for the good, that is like a balance wheel and establishes law and order. The example and influence of one good, strong man in a community is more potent than that of fifty wicked ones. This is the natural tribute of evil to good. Give the devil his respect for virtue in all its forms. Truth and justice, chastity and temperance stand alone, but vice has to have props, and even then it is always falling. "Order will out."

"One lie calls for another."

Good men are scarce. You can count them easily in every community. I mean the men of principle, the men you can trust in all emergencies, the men of truth, whose word is as good as their bond, the men who stand firm in war and in peace, in fire and in flood, in famine and pestilence, in poverty and riches, always the same and always true. How many such are in Cartersville, how many in Rome, how many in Atlanta?

Suppose there was a sign of fire and brimstone unless we found fifty in our town, and old Father Abraham began to look around, who would he take? Suppose he wanted 100 at Rome, could he get them? Could he get 500 in Atlanta, if he were to ransack every church and then run his needle through the opera house while the high kicking was going on? If men were demagogues, not women would save us, but good men, pure men are scarce. They are scarce, but they are precious. They make but little noise, and yet they are seen and known by the old and the young, and their influence pervades the community.

When such a man dies he is missed. There is a loss—a loss of citizenship, and the devil is happy and will fill the gap if he can.

I was thinking about the death of just such a man, my friend and kinsman in Rome. In all the relation of life Henry Norton was a success, a model. It was good thing that he was born and lived fifty years to illustrate our best humanity. He was no saint—he was a boy, and that a boy was a success, a model. One day an old, old man, a father and a citizen, and all his mature age a gentleman and a Christian. How easily he moved all along the line of duty. It seemed to me that he had no trouble for him to do right, for he had no policy; he had a moral principle to govern him, and it gave him no strain. It gave him pleasure and made him cheerful and social and kind. He was welcome everywhere. What a beautiful commentary on life to see his aged father almost smiling through his tears and hear him say, "But they were a success, a model. One day an old, old man, a father and a citizen, and all his mature age a gentleman and a Christian. How easily he moved all along the line of duty. 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HOME OF A REALIST.

The Source of Mary E. Wilkins's Stories.

Her Summer Work.

HOW SHE REGARDS HER OWN STORIES.

Her Likeness to Maupassant and Her Admiration for Thomas Hardy.

It is not often a writer and her works are so much alike as Mary E. Wilkins and the short stories that have made her famous.

Miss Wilkins is descended from the old Puritans, and she carries the stamp of her descent in her quiet appearance, in her reticent, shy, but direct manner, and in her voice, which is natural, soft and true, strikingly so. The petite, girl-like woman with the delicate face and blonde hair would never be taken for anything but a New Englander as closely allied to the soil as the stories in which she has reprinted rural characters, revealing its grand possibilities, its capacity for self-sacrifice, its



MISS MARY E. WILKINS.

homely heroism, its morbid conscientiousness, and its moral bigotry—these qualities bequeathed in many New England families. Only one born into the environment that Miss Wilkins always had and bred in the atmosphere in which she has always lived could have written her stories.

Miss Wilkins was born in Massachusetts, in Randolph, an old New England village, beautiful so far as nature, with grand trees and reaches of green undulating country, can make it so, but architecturally typical of that race of seafarers that wanted its churches ugly and felt it a sin to build houses with any eye to anything more pleasing than plain comfort. Though but something over ten miles out of Boston on the Old Colony railroad, it still savors of Puritanical seriousness, in spite of the recent invasion of electric cars. The white house off the main street, with its violent attempts at a flourishing business aspect, is reminiscent of its ancient days, and suggest to curious hunters that inside there may be quaint pieces of furniture and treasures in blue china. Miss Wilkins, too, like the village in which so much of her life has been passed, suggests the race fast dying out, the epoch soon to be forgotten save in stories.

When she was seven years old her parents removed to Brattleboro, Vt., where she lived for the next ten years. After the death of her father and mother she returned to Randolph, where her grandfather lived, and has made the colonial town her home ever since. Nor does her success, which is both artistic and personal, seem to arouse in her any inclination to desert the life from the impressions of which she has made her literary repertory.

At present Miss Wilkins occupies part of a house with some friends. It is a white house, standing some distance back from the street, the conventional structure of early New England life, with severe outlines and unbroken pitched roof. A white picket fence runs round the front garden and a narrow path leads straight up from the street gate to the front door. At the right is Miss Wilkins's sitting room and back of that her study. The square, simple old rooms are today an odd mixture of town and country, typical rooms of a New England village, into which town tastes have crept. A fine picture, in which the figure of Mr. Alden, the editor of Harper's, who is one of Miss Wilkins's fast friends, stands on the table between the windows, and there are easy chairs and pretty bits of drapery to give the room a lived-in air of comfort and leisure. On one side, what was evidently once a closet, has been deprived of its doors and a bamboo portiere hangs before it, shading prettily with every breath of air; behind this portiere, on shelves which run quite round the closet walls, are books and magazines and the general paraphernalia of a writer. Cases of photographs line the wall, and in one of them is a beautiful picture of Miss Booth—Miss Mary Booth, of Harper's Bazar—under whose editorship Miss Wilkins's first story among her later works appeared, and between whom and the writer a loving friendship existed. Miss Wilkins has the silver penholder with which Miss Booth always wrote, and never uses any other.

In the same case of photographs are pictures of two very beautiful cats. One of them was Miss Booth's favorite, a lordly creature with a lace ruff about his throat; the other is a finely marked cat with "a dark striped coat on his back and white paws and face. In real life he bears quite a swell name, but in fiction he figures as "Willy," the friend of lonely Ann Millett, and "An Object of Love."

Like many other writers Miss Wilkins cannot remember when she began to write. She has always scribbled. Some of her very first work appeared in a Sunday school magazine published by Mrs. M. B. C. Slade, of Fall River, who was a friend of hers and largely instrumental in finally bringing her before the public, if advice can be said to work that end. Miss Wilkins had written for a little magazine, and when the Boston Budget offered a fifty-dollar prize for a story Mrs. Slade induced Miss Wilkins to try for it. The story that won that prize, "The Shadow Family," has never been reprinted. Miss Wilkins does not care for it herself and traces the style of the story to the influence of Dickens, whom she was reading at that time.

Her first successful story among those now preserved was "Two Old Lovers," reprinted in the volume entitled, "A Humble Romance." That story was sent to Lippincott's first. It was returned with a note from the editor, telling the writer what was the matter with it; but the criticism and advice are still unknown to Miss Wilkins, because she could not read the letter, which, however, she still keeps and often looks at with genuine curiosity as to what was the matter with the story. The manuscript afterwards went to The Century, to The Atlantic, and finally to Harper's Bazar, where Miss Booth looked at it and laid it aside, fancying, from the odd, childish script, that some school girl was trying her hand, and at first thinking that it was probably not worth while to read it. She did read it finally, and accepted it at once, and it was in that paper that most of Miss Wilkins's first "grown-up" stories appeared.

Speaking of Miss Wilkins's quaint penmanship, which she herself pronounces "sticking," she has recently discovered a very strange thing, which she has not yet had time to investigate properly. She always knew that her writing varied surprisingly, but had given the matter no thought, until one day she chanced to be directing a letter to the mother of a young friend who was with her. The daughter looked over the writer's shoulder, and watched her write. Suddenly she exclaimed, "Why, that's mamma's handwriting!" and when Miss Wilkins looked at it closely she saw that it was. On observing herself a little, she discovered that oddly enough, in answering letters, she instinctively imitated the writing of the person she was addressing. There are strange possibilities in this queer circumstance, and nothing more impressive

than the fact that Miss Wilkins is probably right in reading very little. She herself confesses to being "afraid" of reading the short stories of other writers for fear of unconsciously imitating them.

Miss Wilkins is not a great reader. She is too much a writer for that. She is old-fashioned enough, realist though she is, and in the teeth of Mr. Howells's edict, to read with pleasure Dickens and Scott as well as Thackeray; and although her style reminds one of Guy de Maupassant and his school than any other writing, Miss Wilkins knows no French, and her first experience of De Maupassant was in the volume of short stories, "The Old Number," which was published some two years ago, six years after Miss Wilkins began to be successful. Her style is therefore quite her own.

It is remarkable that her stories are never actual studies from life. Few of the people in them have an actual existence, although unconsciously, of course, she has been all her life taking impressions and storing them up. Her comprehension of the people of whom she writes is an instinct, perhaps an inherited one. She says that once she comprehends a character she knows absolutely what that person would do under any circumstances; there is never any doubt in her mind about it. This explains the realistic strength of her dialogue.

The success of her short stories seems likely to be duplicated by that of her first long story, "Jane Field," now appearing in Harper's. This story has already made a great deal of trouble. The fear of disappointing her friends, many of whom did not think that she could write a long and sustained story, and the difficulty of handling the character of the young girl, Lois, who is quite different from any of her other characters, made the task of finishing the story more trying than most of her writing has been. She wrote it partly in Randolph, where nearly all her writing has been done, and partly at Manchester-by-the-Sea, where she spent most of last summer.

The same thing that is true of her character drawing—that it is not absolutely from life, though it probably is developed from impressions—is true of her descriptions. It is very often that she describes any house accurately. Her imagination, which is very vivid, embellishes her impressions until they are more real than real things to her. But once she had built an edifice in her imagination she never forgets it. So keen is her fancy that when one is talking to her, and describing, for instance, a house, she sees it, can even tell you on what side of the road it is and how the trees are situated. In "Jane Field," there is one house which may in a way be said to be home from a real edifice. This is the house to which Jane Field goes, the Maxwell home. Miss Wilkins has not absolutely described it, but that room in which the rigid woman sat bolt upright, in her honest, all night, is carefully done from a room in a house in Randolph. Every bit of furniture in it, its coloring, even the picture of "The Death Bed of Daniel Webster" is there.

In "Jane Field" Miss Wilkins has shown for almost the first time, in a story, her dramatic instinct, a faculty which she feels an absolute certainty of possessing, and in the exercise of which she expects to yet attain to great success. She has already written a play, "Giles Corey, Yeoman," which has had a public hearing, though a limited one. Mrs. Erving Winslow read it last summer. It is a story of witchcraft days at Salem, and the writing of it has taught Miss Wilkins much. Practically she knew nothing of the stage. She has learned a little of it since she wrote that play, and probably would not again take so impossible a subject, the story of a man who was pressed to death between stones, a finale impossible of successful presentation. This play is to be published by the Harpers in the fall.

Miss Wilkins saw Coquelin when he was in this country, and she is ambitious to write a part which such an actor could play. She is already at work on another five-act play; it is two-thirds done, and the subject is less somber and less impossible of action than the first play, although it is like everything else she does—New England in character, and in this instance, a colonial study, with a good deal of comedy. In addition she is to busy with a long story to follow "Jane Field." This she had intended to have finished before now, but she has spent much of the winter in Boston, socially, and the work has dragged. On this account she has given up a European trip and intends to complete the story this summer, probably in the mountains in Jackson, perhaps at the Wentworth house, the situation of which she especially likes. She enjoys a hotel, where there are plenty of lively people, and where, when she is resting, she can see something going on. She loves nature and all things beautiful, but she loves people better, and while writing dialogue comes perfectly natural to her, description often gives her a deal of trouble.

Miss Wilkins works systematically, at least intends to do so. She usually writes 1,000 words a day. The ease with which she does this varies. Sometimes it takes but forty minutes, but that is rare. Often when she is finishing a story she writes much more than 1,000 words. Her experience, however, has convinced her that it is not well to do more than that if she expects to do good work always.

She is very susceptible to surroundings. There are houses where she cannot write at all, though in her own home she writes in any of the three rooms she occupies, according to her fancy, and there are desks in all of them. The main idea of a story is invariably clearly defined in her mind before she begins to write upon it, but the details of its development never come up until pen and paper meet. As to where she "gets her subjects" they are suggested by the men and things in the characters and acts of people. An incident told of her unselfishness or of suffering or self-denial—if it appeal to her sensibility—frequently results in a story; one does not know when one may be contributing to the Wilkins gallery of character.

Miss Wilkins is said to have changed little since success, eight years ago, overtook her to abide with her; but then it would not be at all probable that a nature like hers would be influenced to anything beyond modest gratification and self-respect by the praise of the public. She seems utterly lacking in that sensation which Lord Byron sang of, "It is sweet to see one's self in print," for she rarely reads a story once it is in type. Nor is she the least moved herself by the stories she tells. She seems to have the French idea of that, that she could not justly present the subject if her emotions were not passive. She appears to have no preference for any particular one of her stories, and can much easier tell which she dislikes. For example she especially dislikes "A Symphony in Lavender," and frankly considers "The Maid at the Door" a mistake of the kind of which she will not the second time be guilty; for one thing, she does not think it artistic to make an innocent, helpless child the central figure in a tragedy.

Among the latest English friends Miss Wilkins has made is Thomas Hardy whose "Trumpet Major" she has been reading with enthusiasm. There are many suggestive resemblances between the New England realist and the great English novelist. MILDRED ALDRICH.

Twenty Years' Experience. C. D. Fredricks, the well-known photographer, 770 Broadway, New York, says: "I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters for twenty years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefly summing up my experience, I say that when placed on the small of the back Allcock's Plasters fill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure fatigue, brain exhaustion, debility and kidney difficulties. For women and children I have found them invaluable. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain, but cure sore throat, coughs, colds, pains in side, back or chest, indigestion and bowel complaints."

BALLARD HOUSE. A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

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Extraordinary Mark Down!

We are converting all our summer goods into cash, reducing each department to its lowest possible value.

A GREAT SALE

LADIES' CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR.

Our stock of these goods is probably the finest in the city, all made from the finest cambric and elaborately trimmed with Torchon, Smyrna, Valenciennes and Medici Laces. Being determined to reduce our stock, we have lowered the prices 40 per cent.

Furniture and Carpets.

We have a large stock of the Windsor Folding Beds. These goods need no newspaper puffing. They are well known to be the best manufactured. We offer them at reduced prices this week.

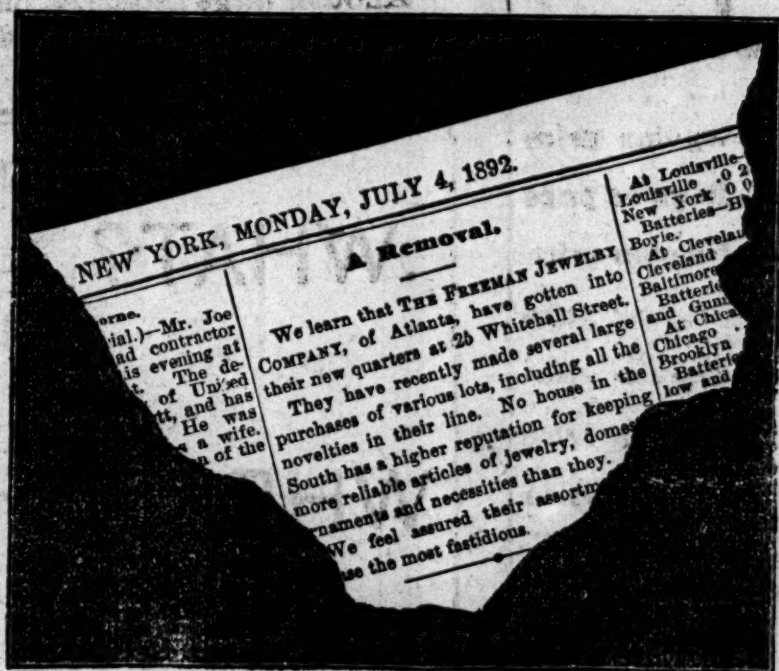
A lot of MISFIT CARPETS still on hand. Will sell at less than half price.

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A big stock of them on hand. We put them up on a few hours' notice.

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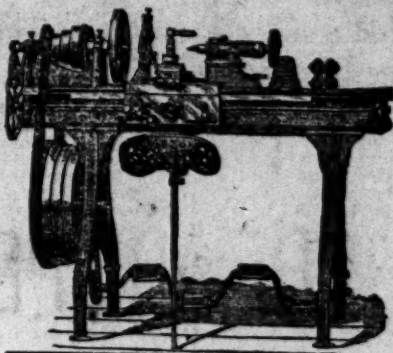
Goods you want right away. The styles will tempt you. The prices will urge you.

Men's Suits, Light Coats and Vests
Boy's Suits, Fancy Vests,
Extra Pants, Negligee Shirts.
ALL KINDS,
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Office: No. 8 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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Has on hand and to arrive 100 gross fruit

jars such as Mason's metal top, Mason's im-

proved, Glassboro Improved, Woodbury and

Millville. Pint, quart and half gallons; also

extra rubbers and fixtures for all the above

jars. 50 barrels jelly tumblers, 13 and 14

pint; 1,000 pounds fresh turnip seeds, as-

sorted; field and garden seeds of all kinds in

their proper seasons. Also boots and shoes;

hardware, hollowware, leather and harness

and other large varieties of other goods too

numerous to mention here.

keeps his usual amount and large and

varied stock of fine wines and liquors at his

95 Whitehall street store. Terms cash.

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Terms cash.

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PURE: READY-MIXED: PAINTS,

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375 Decatur Street 56 and 58 Marietta Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

AT THE SEASHORE.

A CONTRAST.

You are proud of your small boy. Regular features, luxuriant hair, good manners are his natural endowments. They haven't had a fair chance.

But that forbidding, ill-mannered, small cub of the Jenkinses puts your boy quite at a disadvantage.

You'll readily see it's a question of Clothes, and just now not of cost. Give your boy one or two Sailor Suits and he'll display both good looks and good breeding.

THEY ARE HALF PRICE NOW

Be just to your boy and make yourself happier. Your choice of the entire stock at precisely half of yesterday's price.

AND NOW

We give attention to the big brothers, the chappies that go from 14 to 17 years and have doffed Knickerbockers except for Athletics. The prices of their Cheviot, Homespun and Serge Suits have shrunk one-quarter, and the variety is unbroken. All colors, all sizes, all styles.

SPECIAL SALE.

At \$9.90—New lots have been added to the \$12, \$15, \$16 and \$18 Suits for Men that we are now selling at \$9.90.

TAILORING.

For one week longer—20 per cent discount off of each purchase.

EISEMAN BROS.

15-17 WHITEHALL ST.

KEELY COMPANY.

NOTE—

Summer stocks have been sorted remorselessly. Everything that is hesitating or that is a bit lonely has been ticketed for quick leaving. Hundreds of economical women can be brightened and happy by this colossal Clean-up Sale.

THE BARGAINS HERE ARE PERENNIAL.

Our eager earnestness to bring the right things for you is intense. Ardor is written all through our store news today. It is the middle of July, and yet, all of the departments have each a story. Not stale nor hackneyed, but fresh—special as the latest press dispatch published in today's paper.

Your side of the store life is intense—you must buy the needed things that we are giving you in buyable shape. How gratifying to know, as we do know that our public and our store are in sympathy as never before.

A FASCINATING ARRAY.

Large variety of China Silks with dark grounds and bright figures. Regular price 65c; down to 39c.
Striped Wash Silks, including the daintiest and best colorings. Regular price 75c; down to 49c.
Real Imported French Wash Silks, 30 inches wide, delicate styles. Regular price \$1.00; down to 69c.
Fancy Parasols, in light and dark colors and the latest shapes. Regular price \$4.50; down to \$1.50.
Novelty Parasols, paragon frames and various beautiful handles. Regular price \$6.50; down to \$2.50.
All-wool French Challis, newest tints, most graceful designs. Regular price 75c; down to 39c.
Imported French Organdie, exquisite printing, twelve colorings. Regular price 50c; down to 24c.

Scarcely a counter in all the great Dress Goods circle where handsome, desirable stuffs are not away below regular rates, and where part piece-prices are not still further pushed down.

Over One hundred pieces Batiste, Pongee and Pineapple Tissue. Regular price 12c; down to 5c.
Genuine Glasgow Gingham; Anderson's choicest and best styles. Regular price 40c; down to 19c.
Limited quantity Imported Novelty French Gingham, best grade. Regular price 60c; down to 25c.
Five thousand yards goods American Dress Gingham; plaids. Regular price 8c; down to 5c.
Ten thousand yards factory remnants India Lawns; new goods. Regular price 8c; down to 3 1-2c.
Six thousand yards clean and fresh Checked Nainsook; bargain. Regular price 7c; down to 3 1-2c.
Six hundred Women's well-made, Colored Shirt Waists; fine styles. Regular price 75c; down to 49c.

Time for the Summer season clear-up in the airy army of Wash Goods. All the odds and ends, single pieces and slow sellers have been pulled out and marked half less than usual. But we don't stop with that—all the newest, choicest and richest styles have been swept into the general round-up.

Fifty dozen Men's good linen bosom White Shirts; unlaundered. Regular price 50c; down to 35c.
Elegant assortment rich and handsome Beaded Capes for women. Regular price \$7.50; down to \$1.00.
Large sized genuine French Marseilles Bed Quilts; ten dozen. Regular price \$2.50; down to \$1.25.
Fifty cartons of No. 9 Silk Ribbon in all the latest colorings. Regular price 20c; down to 10c.
Immense variety Chiffon Lace, different widths and tints. Regular price 65c; down to 49c.
Misses fine Oxford Ties in every wanted style and size. Regular price \$3.00; down to \$2.00.
Fine Black Hose; warranted not to stain or crack. Regular price 20c; down to 12 1-2c.

The stock hunter has been raking the Shoe stock over and over. Old goods have no home here. Stores exist that are merely asylums for merchandise of the past. Two items for this week. One each for men and women.
Women—Six hundred pairs of Ziegler Bros.' Oxford Ties at \$2 that are worth \$3.
Men—Five hundred pairs of Keely Hand-made, "Wear-well" Shoes at \$3 that are worth \$4.

KEELY COMPANY.

E. M. BASS & CO.

OFFER

The Following Specials For Monday:

1,100 yards Brilliantine, worth 60c, Monday 35c; in all shades, including stripes and checks.
850 yards fine all wool summer weight Bedford Cords, in all shades, to go at 60c; former price \$1.
48-inch Silk Gloria, in stripes, solids and checks, worth \$1.75, for Monday only \$1.17.
Small amount of Storm Serges left from last Monday to close at 65c; this goods is an extra quality.
1,600 yards Matlosse, worth 50c, to close at 35c.
One lot Wool Challie, worth 19c, Monday 14c.
900 yards all wool Albatross left from last Monday, will close the lot Monday only at 18c.
2,100 yards corded Taffetas in light and dark grounds, 32 inches wide, would be cheap at 15c, for 10c.
1,300 yards Batiste, worth 15, 18 and 20c per yard, will close lot at 10c.
Remainder of our stock in fine Wash Goods to go at a sacrifice. This lot of goods consist of Dotted Swiss, Mulls, Embroidered Crape Cloth, Silks, Weft, Zephyrs and Organdies that must be sold.
1,800 yards Britania Cloth, 38 inches, striped and checked, Monday 10c.
700 yards French Gingham, has always brought 35c, and was called a bargain, will close the lot at 17 1/2c.

Towels Towels Towels

40 dozen linen, a bargain at 75c per pair, Monday 50c. 50 dozen Irish linen, size 24x40, at 85c, worth \$1.35. 60 dozen linen crash, special for Monday 10c each. All goods on 7 1/2c counter to close Monday at 5c. All silk Windsor Ties, 10c. Good Windsor Ties, 2 1/2c. Unlaundered Shirts, 25, 45, 65 and 85c. Dress Shirts, reinforced back and front, at 48c. Silk Puffs, stripes and plain, worth \$2.50, to close at \$1.50. Silk Negligee Shirts, \$2; original cost \$2.50.
We are headquarters for Thompsons glove-fitting Corsets. Adjustable Girdles, blacks and tans, at 25c; worth 39c.

FANS FANS FANS

Lot slightly damaged in shipping, worth 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2, will close them at 50c. 20 dozen silk, ivory handle, opera tints, worth \$1, at 50c. 12 dozen fine ivory handle, a bargain at \$1.25, Monday 75c. 10 dozen Sicilian gauze, pearl handle, cheap at \$2, Monday \$1.35.
400 boxes Stationery, worth 20c, to close at 5c.

Shoes Shoes Shoes

Another large shipment just received, consisting of ladies' cloth-top French Kid Button, opera last. These goods go relatively as low the goods mentioned above. Seeing is buying.

E. M. BASS & CO.

WHAT?

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
WITH ITS
SIX LARGE FACTORIES,
MAKERS OF OVER
11,000,000 SEWING MACHINES

WHERE?

SOUTHERN OFFICES:
208 BROAD STREET, - - - RICHMOND.
135 CANAL STREET, - - - NEW ORLEANS.
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IN EVERY CITY OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

WHY?

BECAUSE—THEY MAKE AN HONEST MACHINE,
A MACHINE FOR EVERY TRADE USING A NEEDLE,
A LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS, DURABLE MACHINE.
THEREFORE
THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE IT.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO. Old

\$15,000 worth of Hard Wood Mantels,
\$10,000 worth of Tile Hearths and Facings,
\$5,000 worth of Plain and Fancy Grades,
\$20,000 worth of Gas Fixtures,

That Must Be Sold At Once.

Price is no object, we will sell these goods at astonishingly low prices for the

NEXT 30 DAYS.

We are making a change in our store and must have the room taken up by these goods. Never before were such bargains offered in these lines. Entrance on Walton or Broad street.

Hunnicut & Bellingrath Company.

Whiskey

WE MAKE a specialty of rare old whiskey, for family and medicinal needs. YOU CAN depend upon getting exactly what we represent—you'll be well satisfied.

BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART,

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GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
The Stationery House
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THE COMMERCIAL.

The Lease of the Chamber of Commerce
Rooms Secured,
AND STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.The Arrangements for the Quarters of the
Club as Shown by a Diagram of
the Building.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Commercial Club a committee on location was appointed. This committee, after visiting and inspecting several places, and giving the matter very careful consideration, finally decided that the two top floors of the Chamber of Commerce building furnished, from their location and accessibility, the best and most suitable location for clubrooms. The board approved their report and the lease for a term of five or ten years was drawn up and signed.

At a meeting on Friday the standing committees of the club were announced. The by-laws of the club provide for a house committee, committee on finance, committee on entertainment, committee on legislation and public affairs, committee on transportation, committee on postal and telegraph affairs, committee on city development, committee on state department,

alterations in the general plan need be made.

The Committees.

The standing committees are as follows:
On Furnishing—H. E. W. Palmer, chairman; James W. English, Burton Smith, House Committee—J. Carroll Payne, chairman; C. A. Collier, T. C. Erwin.
Finance—J. W. English, chairman; Joseph Hirsch, E. P. Chamberlain.
Entertainment—R. J. Lowry, chairman; H. M. Atkinson, S. F. Woodson, T. B. Payne, J. W. English, Jr.
Legislation and Public Affairs—R. D. Spalding, chairman; J. T. Glenn, J. B. Goodwin, Julius L. Brown, G. W. Martin.
Transportation—Aaron Haas, chairman; W. A. Gregg, C. A. Harman, M. F. Amoroso, W. E. Ragan.
Postal and Telegraph Affairs—G. W. Harrison, chairman; J. R. Lewis, J. M. High, J. F. Gaskin, G. Sciple.
City Development—High T. Homan, chairman; G. W. Adair, L. J. Hill, M. C. Kiser, J. D. Turner.
State Development—Hoke Smith, chairman; Henry Jackson, Paul Romare, W. C. Sanders, A. J. McBride.
Taxation—E. P. Howell, chairman; H. P. W. Palmer, R. B. Bullock, E. C. Peters, A. D. Adair.
Education and Literature—W. R. Hammond, chairman; Burton Smith, Porter King, H. T. Phillips, George R. DeSaussure.

The president is ex-officio member of all committees.

Duties of the Committees.
The duties of the various committees are indicated, of course, by their respective names. The house committee has entire charge of the internal administration and daily operations of the club and their duties are arduous and constant.

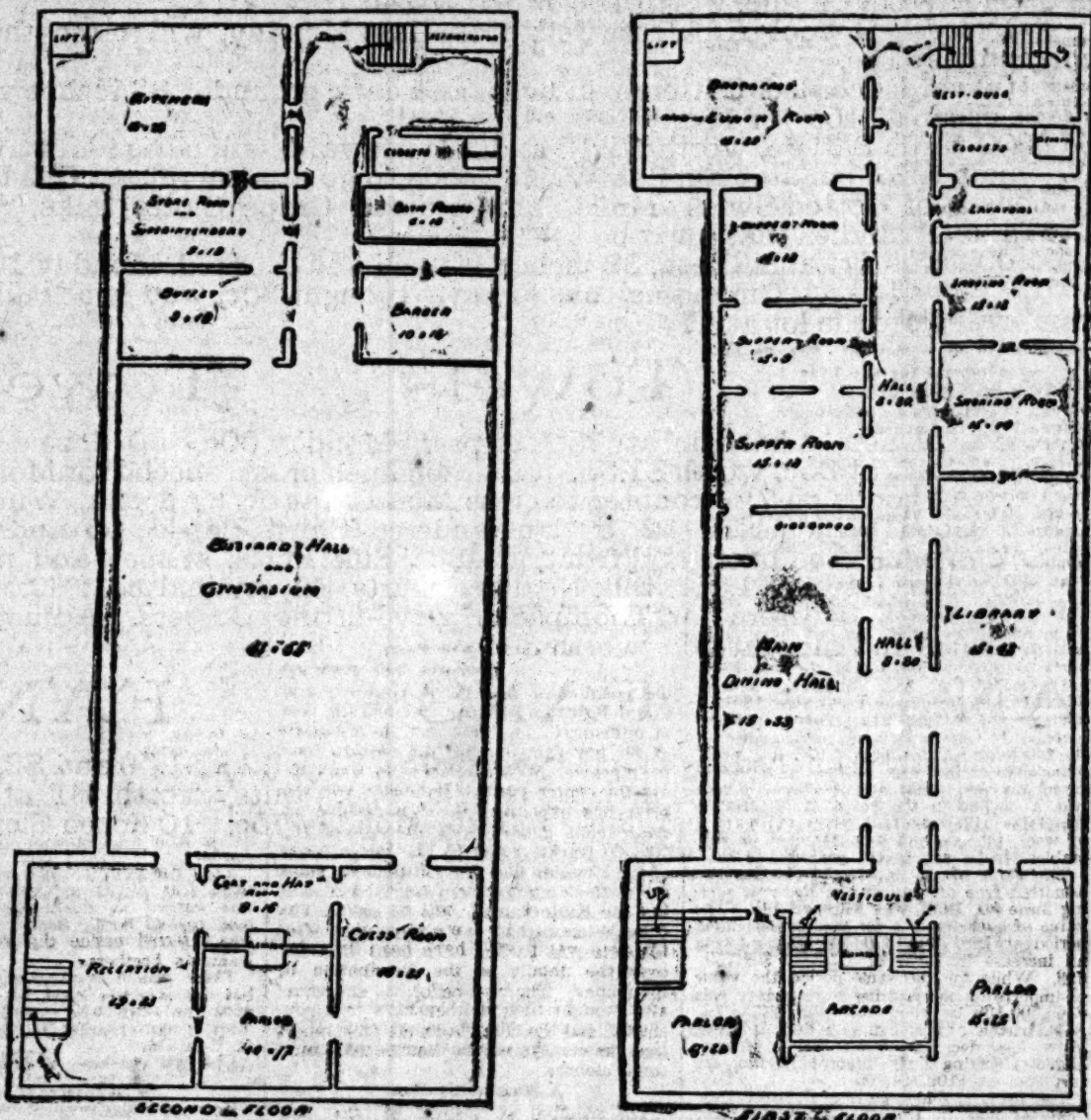
The finance committee has charge of all the financial and financial affairs of the club and examines and approves the accounts. The committee on entertainment provides for bringing together the members

investigate and recommend suitable action on all matters tending to advance the interests of the state at large, and will, in connection with the committee on public affairs, advise, promote and further any and all projects for the improvement of any state or national enterprise.

The committee on taxation has an important part to fill. They will give careful and diligent attention to the matter of taxation, which involves the vital welfare of all our citizens. The committee is composed of gentlemen who will consider the matter in all its bearings and, after investigation, and at the same time keeping carefully in mind the expenses requisite to keep Atlanta in the front rank of progress, which are necessarily met through the channel of taxes, they conclude that undue burden is placed upon Atlanta, they will undoubtedly suggest and endeavor to bring about a proper adjustment.

The committee on education and literature will perform a work which will be appreciated and enjoyed, by bringing the membership together for educational purposes through the medium of discussion of all general, educational and scientific subjects and the submission of original essays and papers upon all themes tending to train, stimulate and develop the mental and moral faculties of its members.

Club Headquarters.
The office of the club is in the Chamber of Commerce building and the secretary is kept constantly busy receiving initiation fees, helping the various committees and arranging the details of the club. Applications for membership are being received each day and are posted in accordance with the by-laws. At each meeting of the board several names have been passed upon and elected and the membership roll is fast approaching the three-hundred mark. The non-resident membership will be large and this feature will be particularly useful. This non-resident membership is made up chiefly from the business and professional men and manufacturers from the surrounding towns, gentlemen



committee on taxation and committee on education and literature.

In addition to the standing committees a special committee on furnishing and fitting up was created, which committee, in connection with the house committee, will have entire charge of fitting up and furnishing the club quarters. This committee has already started its labors by arranging with the Chamber of Commerce to make a number of improvements in the building which will greatly enhance the value of the building for club purposes.

The new elevator, which is to be put into the building at the Pryor street entrance, will be elegantly appointed, most artistic and equipped with the latest and best modern devices. The entrance to the building will be beautified and any undesirable features will be abated. The building will be heated by steam and electrically lighted. The accompanying diagram will best evidence the arrangement of the various rooms. Some few changes are contemplated, but it is thought that no very material

of the club in meetings of a social nature and arrangements for the suitable entertainment of guests of the club. The committee on legislation and public affairs will gather information and statistics and arrange for discussion by the club topics of a public nature in which the community is directly interested, and take cognizance of other similar matters which come to their knowledge or are referred to them.

The duty imposed upon the committee on transportation to investigate and act upon all matters relating to the subject of transportation in so far as it relates to the manufacturing, mercantile and general interests of the city.

The committee on postal and telegraph will give special attention to all matters germane to the subject as implied by the name. It will discuss and consider the question of the contemplated reduction of letter postage to one cent and the postal telegraph. Postal savings banks and similar subjects will claim their careful attention.

The committee on city development will search out and recommend such improvements and new enterprises as will redound to the benefit of the city.

The committee on state development will

whose business so frequently brings them here to buy goods, secure plants or additional machinery, etc., or in professional attendance at the various courts and is intended that these gentlemen shall find that the club is their home while in the city.

The lunch hours of the club from 11 to 2 o'clock will be the means of bringing together daily the bulk of our business citizens. The Commercial Club in Louisville, started a few years ago, now lunches between eight hundred and nine hundred persons daily. The regular place of meeting there for the discussion of the common business topics, be it general or individual, is well recognized as being at the Commercial Club and there is no matter of local or general interest which is not discussed there. Hundreds of new enterprises have resulted from these meetings and discussions and we shall find that the Commercial Club of Atlanta will fill a similar sphere of usefulness.

The completion and fitting up of the rooms will be carried on with all dispatch and in the very near future the members will be invited to participate in a house party which will reflect the highest credit on the club, the officers and the city.

SHE WAS ROMANTIC.

And She Ran Away From Home to Become a Bride,

BUT HER LOVER'S LOVE COOLED

And Deeply Humiliated She Started Back Home and Fell Into the Hands of the Officers.

The pretty young woman from Madison who was arrested before last on a telegram from that place, is quite as romantic as she is pretty.

A story full of romance was developed yesterday in connection with her arrest. It came out when Sheriff Henry Feat, of Morgan, came here for his fair prisoner, and the young girl admitted the truth of it all. She was so pretty and innocent-looking, too, that even after she had told her story, acknowledging all the facts, that the sheriff had made known, the detectives felt constrained to believe that her wrongdoing was due to lack of judgment, rather than to a desire to wilfully err.

The truth about the matter is that the fair young female, not married, as she at first represented, and as was generally believed, she now admits it herself, and declares tearfully that she only told that because it was believed by her people that she had embraced matrimony.

She is a young woman of beauty, but she is of the impetuous kind who often do things of which they afterwards become sorry. Her parents live in Louisville, and there she first met a young railroad contractor, with whom she fell desperately in love. On the other hand, the young railroad contractor appeared badly smitten, and the two were frequently in each other's company. The young lady's parents strenuously objected to the marriage; but the old, old story was enacted over again. The opposition of her parents only increased the young girl's love, and a marriage was arranged for.

During the engagement the young man secured a contract in this state and left

Louisville, promising to write daily letters to his young fiancée.

And he kept his promise so far as writing was concerned, and all his letters were promptly answered. Absence made the heart grow fonder, and each letter was warmer than the one preceding it.

To make a long story short, the young girl did a very foolish thing. She left home and followed her lover, thinking that they would be married here. She went to Madison, and when she told her husband she was working, she engaged board as one of the best places in the town.

Her little love dream was soon dispelled. Her ardent lover's love cooled, and she did not even visit her. She was badly mortified. She felt ashamed to go home under the circumstances. All the people in Madison believed that she was married, and when she told her husband Friday morning that her husband would come up and pay her bill, he thought there was something suspicious about it. Later in the day, after she had left, he started the truth—that she was not married. He then telegraphed here that she be arrested.

She was held here until yesterday afternoon, in the chief of office, Sheriff Feat reached the city in the morning and told the story.

The pretty young woman broke down and admitted it all. She paid the bill and the case was let drop.

A friend of her father's, a gentleman prominent in the city, called at the police station and carried the young woman to his home, where she remained until Sunday. As night she left over the Western and Atlantic road for Louisville, where she will return to her parents.

Politics in the Second.

Albany, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—A democratic rally and barbecue was held at Acree, Ga., today on the country line between Dougherty and Worth. Worth is a third party stronghold, but the speeches of W. E. Wooten, R. E. Jones, Colonel J. Walters, of Albany, and Judge Merriam, of Brunswick, all strong democrats, brought the crowd, which was about 400 strong right into democratic ranks. Good results are anticipated.

Ben Russell spoke at Nashville yesterday and at Monticello today.

Death of Dr. O. H. Paul.

Albany, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Dr. O. H. Paul, one of the most prominent citizens of Calhoun county, died today at his country home near Leary from an apoplexy, caused by morphia. Dr. Paul has thirty years represented Calhoun in the

Georgia House of Representatives.

Fort Valley, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Late this afternoon Mr. Hugh H. Richardson, solicitor-at-law, agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, was out driving, and as he crossed the railroad in front of the Harris house, the horse became frightened and dashed down the network of railroad tracks, throwing several persons out, injuring him badly, besides many bruises. Mr. Richardson showed great presence of mind and held to the horse until the buggy was dashed to pieces. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Y. Lowe, chairman of the executive committee of the people's party in this county.

Mr. W. A. Poe, of Macon, was elected permanent chairman and Mr. Guy Taylor secretary.

The chairman read a paper which he called his declaration of independence, and which was a philippic addressed against the democratic and the republican parties, whom he designated as twins from whom nothing was to be expected by the people. Editor and Brother Irwin, of the Southern Alliance Farmer, was then introduced as the speaker of the occasion. He spoke for about one hour and a half and was listened to with careful attention.

Mr. Irwin spoke on the platforms of the third party passed at Minneapolis and Chicago, and said that the third party was to be happy and content that the conventions at Minneapolis and Chicago as drunken brawls where the delegates went only to do the bidding of their bosses and to fill the saloons.

The Omaha convention, he said, on the contrary was characterized by the extreme sobriety of the delegates, not one of whom appeared drunk or under the influence of any alcoholic beverage. He complained bitterly that they received no patronage during that convention.

The speaker arraigned both parties as being allied to trusts, combines and the money power and claimed that each was responsible to an equal extent for the demoralization of silver. Each one robbed the workingman to an equal extent and each one was supported by a subsidized press.

Among other things and persons who came in for a share of abuse was Louisville Livingston and The Atlanta Constitution. The Savannah Morning News and the Macon Telegraph.

Mr. F. D. Wimberly, known as "Blue"

MACON NEWS AND BUSINESS.



A DIAMOND RING

Will Cause a Young Man a Great Deal of Trouble

WHEN HE IS BROUGHT INTO COURT.

The News from Macon—Executive Committee of the Sixth District—The Police Chief in a Fight.

Macon, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—The story of a diamond ring will interest the people of Macon this morning.

W. T. Holt, a young man well known and of high family connections in this city, will be arrested as soon as he can be found on a warrant charging him with larceny from the house.

The larceny was committed last October and the article in question is, or was, a diamond ring containing twenty-seven diamonds, the property of Mrs. Pierpont Handers.

The story of the diamond ring goes as follows: "Tap" Holt was during last fall and summer a frequent visitor at the Pierpont house where he made himself agreeable and was popular with the people who stayed at this popular and excellent boarding house. During the last days of the fair in Macon, last fall, about the 28th day of October, Mrs. Handers and her husband called at the residence and boarding house of Mrs. Sellers, a few doors lower down on the same street, and there spent the evening. When they left Mr. Handers was feeling very unwell and was attacked with nausea. They were accompanied by "Tap" Holt who was at that time boarding at Mrs. Sellers.

Holt very kindly offered to go ahead of Mr. and Mrs. Handers and light the gas in their room so that all might be ready to let Mr. Handers go to bed at once. His offer was accepted and he unlocked the room, lit the gas and made all ready for them. The next morning Mrs. Handers missed a diamond ring out of her bureau drawer. The ring contained twenty-seven diamonds and was worth about \$200.

"Tap" Holt, who had figured somewhat as a private detective, was called in and put upon the diamond robbery, the idea being that some of the servants had in all probability committed the theft. He reported varying success, and, finally, having lost confidence in his ability to ferret out the thief, Mrs. Handers called on Detective Brown Avant, who is well-known as a good officer and a thoroughly efficient workman.

After an investigation Mr. Avant gathered the idea that the thief had been to catch a thief and following up clue after clue he now thinks he has located the thief of the diamond ring with Mr. W. T. Holt.

Eighteen diamonds have been in the possession of Mr. Holt for some time. One larger diamond, the center stone of the circle of brilliants, is now in Beeland's jewelry store on Second street, set as a solitaire in a ring. "Tap" Holt, and nine diamonds have been located in the possession of a young lady living in north Georgia and whose name ought not to be made public in connection with this case. This makes in all the twenty-seven diamonds.

This morning Mr. Handers swore out a warrant against young Holt who left the city and was arrested again but has not yet been located.

The highly respected family connections of young Holt make this a particularly peculiar case, but it is said that this is not the only charge of a somewhat similar nature that can be preferred against the offender.

The Third Party in Bibb.
The party of the third part is at work in Bibb county.

At 11 o'clock this morning the day being that set for the regular monthly meeting of the county alliance, the members of the people's party Bibb county, gathered in caucus and selected delegates to the gubernatorial, congressional and senatorial conventions of the party.

The delegates selected were as follows: Governor—W. T. Bartlett, W. A. Poe, W. D. Mims, A. J. Williams, W. J. Moore, John Y. Lowe, J. M. Williams, W. B. Goff, J. A. Eubanks, M. M. Kitchens, Louis Parker.

Congressional—T. J. Parker, R. A. Johnson, H. J. Brown, J. W. Mims, Frank Parker, F. H. Danner.

Senatorial—J. W. Taylor, R. A. Johnson, Guy Taylor, C. W. Woodward, M. M. Kitchens, C. O. Hamlin.

At 1 o'clock a mass meeting of members of the party of the third part was held in the superior court room at the courthouse. About fifty to seventy-five people were present, out of whom some twenty-five were prominent democrats and curious onlookers.

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Mr. F. D. Wimberly, known as "Blue"

EST NEW BRAND! BRAND NEW!
BOTTLE LOHENGRIIN EXPORT.
EER QUEEN OF BOTTLED BEERS.

Exquisite in Taste! Perfect in Appearance!
Brewed of Choicest Materials for the Southern Climate

Durability Guaranteed!

ESTABLISHED 1876.

FOR THEODOR MAYER
UNIFORMS
717 Cherry Street, MACON, GA.
All inquiries cheerfully and promptly answered.
Cut this out for future reference.

SCHOFIELD'S IRON WORKS.
(Largest Private Shop in the South.)
MANUFACTURES
Schofield's Famous Cotton Presses,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Cane Mills and Sugar Kettles, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangings and Gearing.

J. SCHOFIELD'S SONS & CO.,
Adjoining General Passenger Depot,
MACON, - - - GEORGIA
June 26 1893

Engines, Boilers, General Machinery,
Cotton Seed Oil Machinery.
Factory—Richmond, Va.

J. C. Weaver, Mgr.

June 26 1893

MINING MATTERS.
What Is Going on in the Gold Fields of Lumpkin.

Dalhousie, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Christian Wahl of Milwaukee, Wis., who already owned considerable mining property in this county, it is reliably understood, has purchased a controlling interest in the Hand & Barlow Company, which company has the most extensive gold interests in this region.

Mr. Wahl also, through his agent, bought at trustee's sale the entire interests of the Trefoll Gold Mining Company. The new panning mill on the Miller-Ripley property is in working order.

A new lustrous mine is being erected on the Gordon property and will be pushed to completion.

Small-fry miners are getting good returns. After a recent shower little Charley Housley picked up a fine gold nugget within the city limits.

Buicide of a Young Doctor.
Tuscaloosa, Ala., July 16.—(Special.)—A pall of gloom was thrown over this city today by the sudden death by his own hands of Dr. Reuben M. Searey. Ea this morning the mother of the deceased heard a pistol shot and rushed to the room of the doctor. She found him lying on the floor, his head bleeding from a wound in the temple.

Dr. Searey was a young man, an honor graduate of the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia. He had only been admitted to the practice of medicine for some time. He has been given to his despondency and in one of these fits took his own life. The cause of the note containing the following: "When man suffers from melancholia as I do it becomes a burden and it is time for him to die."

The Progress Has Suspended.
Dalhousie, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—The Progress, an extreme party organ published at Cleveland, Ga., is dead. The paper was democratic at first. Some time since Editor Woodward concluded White county was going badly and the party was "flopped" and "flopped" from democratic and conservative alliance followed, and the third party brethren failed to keep up their organ. This is an indication of the real third party and more unique. Editor W. B. Woodward is a bright young man, but he made a mistake in deserting the old ship.

Old Souvenirs.
From the Lumpkin, Ga., Independent.
Mrs. S. M. Godfrey, of this place, has in her possession two very quaint specimens of the legal tender used in the days of our country's infancy. They are one and one-half cent and one cent continental bills, and are very peculiar looking to people of this day.

One is dated at Savannah in 1778, and on one side is printed these words: "I bill entitle the bearer to \$30, to be paid within the space of twelve months out of the moneys arising from the sales of forfeited estates, pursuant to an act of assembly passed the 4th day of May, 1778." There are four or five signatures at the bottom, and at one end is a circular seal representing a wild hog at full gallop. The bill is of white paper, about as long and a little smaller than the bank bill of today. It has a border that looks funny to printers of this time. On the back is the name of the printer, W. Lancaster, Savannah.

The other bill is smaller and more unique. It affirms that "This indebted bill of \$8 shall entitle the bearer hereof to receive bills of exchange payable in London, or gold and silver, at the rate of 4 shillings and 6 pence sterling per dollar for the said bill, according to the directions of an act of assembly of Maryland, dated in Annapolis, the 10th day of April, Anno Domini, 1774." On the reverse side are these words: "Printed by A. G. & F. Green," \$8, equal to 36 shillings sterling; "The death to counterfeit. The type, of course, is of the old-fashioned sort in which the "s" frequently resembles the "u," and the ornaments used are very peculiar.

The souvenirs of more than a century ago are in a pretty good state of preservation, and are very much prized by Mrs. Godfrey.

The Echo of a Kiss.
From The New York Sun.
The following interesting table of statistics is believed to possess a true scientific accuracy. It appears to be the record of a drummer, and may be considered authentic. He gave it to the title, which we have retained, meaning, apparently, what each girl said:

Boston girl: Mr. Bunkerell, your conduct shocks me beyond utterance.

New York girl: Thanks, awfully, don't you know?

Providence girl: Oh, mamma!

Philadelphia girl: Are you sure nobody saw us?

Baltimore girl: Dear George.

Washington girl: Well, I suppose I'll have to pardon you.

Pittsburg girl: Oh, Harry!

Cincinnati girl: What bad form!

Indianapolis girl: Ah, there!

Chicago girl: Move! Move!

Detroit girl: Well, I declare!

Louisville girl: Yum, yum.

St. Louis girl: How shocking!

Nashville girl: Go! Go!

Atlanta girl: Golly!

New Orleans girl: Oh, my!

Kansas City girl: Break away there!

Denver girl: Gosh.

San Francisco girl: Hats!

Texas girl: Whoop!

Every girl: Oh, don't.

Fired by Lightning.

Thomasville, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Lightning struck the Western Union office in the Times-Enterprise building on the tonight, but the place was quickly cooled.

THE CLOSING DAYS

Are Days of Trouble and Anxiety for the Speaker.

WHO IS BESET ON ALL SIDES

To Aid Personal Projects in Getting to the Front.

BAILEY'S RECENT STRANGE BREAK

In Unpleasantness to His Friends in the House, Who Do Not Want to Report Lost Time.

Washington, July 16.—(Special.)—This is the part of a session of congress when the trials of the speaker of the house of representatives overbalance the honor of the position by a large majority.

During the closing days of the first session of every congress almost all the members have one or more bills of a private or local nature which they feel they must get through to aid in the contest for reelection.

Since it has become apparent that this session will not continue more than two weeks longer, Speaker Crisp has been besieged by members asking for recognition to call up some private bill to be passed under unanimous consent. Of course, the speaker desires to recognize all and give each of them a chance, but the house is never in a humor to allow more than two or three to go through any one morning before the regular business of the day is taken up. Therefore, each member desires to be first recognized, and as soon as the journal is read and approved in the morning not less than fifty members are on their feet crying "Mr. Speaker."

Of course, only one can be recognized, and each member thinks that one should be him.

When the speaker is not in the chair members are besieging him to explain the nature of some bill which they claim must be passed before the session is brought to a close, and, as a consequence, he is the busiest living man right now. He really has not the time to dictate answers to the letters received each day.

While there are but two offices in the gift of the American people of more honor, there is none requiring more physical and mental strain than that of the speakership of the house of representatives.

The National Committee to Meet.

The national democratic committee meets in New York on the 20th to elect a chairman of the national committee and map out the plans of the campaign.

While Senator Brice says that he does not desire reelection and will not take charge of the campaign, I have it upon good authority that he will be re-elected chairman of the national committee and that the man who is to manage the campaign will be elected chairman of the committee and democrats from all parts of the country that William C. Whitney take this position. Mr. Whitney does not want it. He wants Harry, of Pennsylvania, elected chairman and he promises to do his share of the work under Harry. In other words he is willing to manage the campaign, but he does not want his name to appear as manager, not desiring the official from republican newspapers that the chairman in name must submit to. But this party wants the benefit of his name as well as his influence. There is much opposition to Harry for various reasons, and unless Whitney absolutely refuses to accept the position, the committee will elect him.

Mr. Bailey's Salary.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, did not commit an act calculated to increase his popularity with his fellow members when he demanded that the sergeant-at-arms of the house deduct one day's salary from his monthly stipend because he was absent down in Virginia making a speech on that day. It is looked upon by a majority of the members as a grand stand play for cheap notoriety.

That is not Mr. Bailey's object, however. This house has been embarrassed more than once by the absence of members leaving the body without a quorum. Mr. Bailey believes that something should be done to compel members to remain here, and he believes that if their salaries are deducted when absent there will not be so much absenteeism. He found an old law which had never been enforced providing for every thing and he says he is determined if it be in his power to have it enforced. The best way to do this, he thought, was to begin with himself.

Bailey is the youngest man in the house. He is but twenty-nine. Yet he is a bright young fellow with a clean-shaven, classical face. Such acts as the salary matter are not calculated to add to the influence or popularity of any new or young member of the house, but he is a man of unquestioned ability, and if allowed to remain in congress will some day become a valuable member.

"Private" John in Danger.

The news that "Private" John Allen has a strong opponent down in his Mississippi district who is making it warm for the "private" and who it is feared might defeat him, has caused much sorrow here. Without John Allen the house would not be the same. There would be no one left to put it in a good humor by a flow of wit and humor, and none to score the republicans in the way that only John Allen can score them.

But John Allen is not one of those fellows who know only good stories and how to tell them. When he deals with a subject in a serious vein no man in the house makes a more effective speech.

Allen is a valuable member to the democrats. He occupies a place that no other man could fill, and he is the unanimous opinion of the house that his district could not make a greater mistake than to send another in his place, it matters not how able the other might be.

Georgia Pensioners Allowed.

Four Georgia pension bills were passed by the house last night.

W. H. Philpott, of Talbotton, gets \$20 a month.

M. Watson, of Walker county, \$15 a month.

James W. Kirtley, of Union county, \$20 a month.

they are annoyed at their failure to raise any campaign fund. Indeed, it is said that one of their papers here will have to suspend publication within a few weeks on account of a lack of funds, and that they have not a cent to expend in any of the congressional districts they have been blowing so much about carrying. E. W. K.

The Day in the House.

In the house. A large part of the session was given up exclusively to debate on the amendment to the sundry bill appropriating \$5,000,000 of silver bill dollars to the world's fair. There were a dozen speeches for and an equal number against the appropriation. The southern members are the principal opponents. They are practically unanimous against it. Colonel Livingston and Mr. Moses both made brief speeches against it. Livingston declared the government had already complied with its contract to the world's fair company. He declared that the appropriation made the government a partner with private individuals in a company. The government was to get part of the profits of the fair, if there were any. It was clearly unconstitutional. The same man, he said, favored this appropriation in silver half dollars to pay the workmen constructing the buildings who had declared silver was not honest money only a few days ago. The farmers, he said, had more right to borrow money from the government on farm products than the world's fair company on expected profits as collateral.

Colonel Livingston then spoke in favor of the amendment to close the fair on Sunday.

Mr. Moses followed on the same line. In a brief but good speech. The question is to be voted upon Tuesday. If the house rejects it by a large majority, the appropriation which the senate put on on the bill, the senate will recede, but if the vote is close, it is possible that the senate may insist on a number of members of the house who would never give in, a deadlock is possible, and that might delay adjournment several weeks, otherwise the chances favor adjournment of congress next Saturday.

Mr. W. B.

SOME VERY SMALL ITEMS

Inserted in the General Deficiency Bill in the Senate.

Washington, July 16.—In the senate Mr. Teller, from the judiciary committee, reported the senate bill relating from all political disabilities, under the fourth amendment of the constitution, William S. Walker, of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Daniels moved, as an amendment, to add "and all other persons." Objection developed and Mr. Daniels withdrew the amendment, and the bill passed.

After disposing of considerable routine business and bills to which no objection was raised, the general deficiency bill was taken up at 2 o'clock p. m. and the committee amendments were acted upon. The bill contains several items appropriating ridiculous sums of money. For instance, there is an item of 22 cents for "improving the harbor at San Francisco," one of 25 cents for the marine hospital service, one of 28 cents for "improving the Missouri river," and one of 40 cents for the "repairs and preservation of public buildings." The "signal service" gets 41 cents for clothing, and registers and records of the land office are to have 60 cents for salaries and commissions. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is to have its treasury increased by 67 cents in one item, and by \$447,447 in another while the Atlantic and Pacific railroad is to be made the richer by \$250.

The last of the committee amendments was the insertion of a new silver section covering forty printed pages, to pay the findings of the court of claims for indemnity for French spoliation prior to July 31, 1891. These items aggregate \$352,000.

All items for insurance companies were struck out of the bill with the consent of Mr. Hale, who was in charge of it, and action on all items on the last twenty-two pages was suspended on motion of Mr. Mitchell, on the ground that they had been referred to the committee on claims and had not yet been reported upon by that committee. Mr. Mitchell, however, stipulated that his committee would examine and report upon them Monday. All of the committee amendments having been acted upon, the bill was open to general amendment. Several were offered, some adopted and others will come up again.

By general consent the bill went over till Monday and the senate adjourned.

SLIM ATTENDANCE IN THE HOUSE

While the Members Discussed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Washington, July 16.—In the house, senate amendments to the fortification appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

The house proceeded to the consideration of a number of private pension bills which came over from last night with the previous question ordered.

Sixty-four private pension bills were passed, and then the house went into committee on the bill of Mr. Lester, of Georgia, in the chair, on the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Lester offered an amendment to the Chicago exposition paragraph which he said he would hereafter call up, and he said that the exposition was open on Sundays. No machinery shall be run nor any labor not absolutely necessary performed and that a hall shall be provided for the seating of religious services by ministers of all denominations.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, renounced his remarks of yesterday. He was against the proposed appropriation for the Chicago fair, but upon Mr. Lester's amendment he was in the chair on the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

He returned that the gentleman lived in a wild country, but the whole country was in a state of anarchy. He said that Alabama had better state banking systems than the present national bank system.

Most of the other speakers addressed themselves to the senate amendment to the bill, but as usual, when it is known that no final action will be reached, the speakers are complimented by a large attendance. At no time during the day were there more than one hundred members present, and the galleries could not muster that number of spectators. The press gallery was deserted and the galleries of the house were empty. When business is brisk the press gallery is crowded. When it is dull, the "optical" as Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, terms them—are absent. They are absent today. In the course of the day another prohibition amendment was introduced. No vote was reached upon anything connected with the sundry civil bill.

MRS. HARRISON'S HEALTH.

Secretary Halford-Dent's Story That She Is Dying.

Washington, July 16.—Private Secretary Halford-Dent was shown a Washington paper today in a Philadelphia paper today to the effect that Mrs. Harrison is dying of "quick consumption" and that her friends have abandoned hope of her recovery. He said that the report was cruel and contrary to all information received from the attending physician and others who are now with Mrs. Harrison. He said the president received reports from Loon lake every day from the physician and others and they were all of a favorable and encouraging character. The president will join Mrs. Harrison in the mountains soon after the adjournment of congress.

This action is in accordance with his original plan and is in no wise due to any unfavorable change in Mrs. Harrison's condition.

Not Broad Enough for Frank Hurd.

Toledo, O., June 18.—Hon. Frank Hurd, in an interview on the democratic platform's tariff plank today, says it is not broad enough.

HE IS SAFE ENOUGH

And Will Push His Home Rule Scheme at Once.

GLADSTONE HAS A GOOD MAJORITY.

And Predictions Are That He Will Keep His Men Together

AND CARRY OUT ALL HIS PLANS.

The Latest Returns Give the Opposition About Forty Majority—Only Twenty-Election to Be Held From.

London, July 16.—Out of twenty-two seats remaining to complete the house, six seats are likely to fall to the opposition and six to the unionists. The house of commons will thus finally consist of 316 unionists, against 254 members of the liberal sections. The liberals, though confronted by the fact that a considerable majority of the British members are still unionists, contend that Gladstone had the absolute right by law and precedent to carry his home rule measure by the Irish vote alone. The tongue of the liberal executive today is entirely altered regarding the proposed delay in the home rule bill, probably inspired by communications they have received. They now assert that Gladstone will have the full approval of the party in expediting home rule. The Times holds that the unionists are amply strong enough to prevent Gladstone from carrying a revolutionary measure and can afford to wait until his heterogeneous following is dissolved by internal conflicts and rivalries and until the incompetency of ministers crippled by every variety of impracticable promise has been exhibited to the world. Gladstone, The Times continues, now depends upon an Irish not being members of parliament. They will not only be a whip. Nine Parliaments will be sufficient to prevent transactions between the Gladstonians and anti-Parliaments who, obliged to maintain their independence of all English parties, will be forced to refuse anything short of Parnell's home rule which, if the Gladstonians ventured to propose, would break up the English liberals.

ARRESTING THE MEN.

Martial Law Declared in the Mining District of Idaho.

Spokane, Wash., July 16.—The review's advice from Couer d'Alene district state that the military has arrested Jack Wallace and other persons. The military is carrying a ring leader of the Mission massacre. Troops are deploying from Cataldo and the hills will be secured for other suspects. The troubled district has been closed to travel. Nobody is permitted to go in without a military passport. General Carlin has 1,000 troops under his command and has called on all male members of the Miners' Union to report to him. He is also detaining the presence of troops the strikers continue to make their presence felt. Newspaper correspondents are particularly objecting to the military action.

A special just received by The Review says that three carloads of men, besides President O'Brien, the secretary of the Miners' Union, and twenty-five other members of the laws and order committee, were taken men in right along during the evening. Several citizens were also placed in custody, including Robert Neill and Walter Jones, who were formerly members of the union. It is reported that all members of the union are to be locked up. If this is done, the arrest of over one thousand men.

The Official Report.

Washington, July 16.—General Schofield has received a telegram from Colonel Carlin, Fourth Infantry, dated Wednesday yesterday, saying:

"By order of the governor of Idaho I commence today and will continue until the governor orders me. Mullane, Wallace, Oshannon and others. Notwithstanding the Twenty-second Infantry occupied Mullane today. No property was destroyed here or elsewhere. I was most urgently begged by the miners to delay till my soldiers arrived. I delayed, to delay till my soldiers arrived and mill destroyed. A ton and a half of dynamite was placed in the mill by the rioters and it exploded, blowing the mill to pieces. The property was removed from the mill and the property was removed from the mill. Everything is progressing favorably."

General Schofield today telegraphed General Ruger, commander of the department of the Columbia, as follows:

"I have no doubt the circumstances and results fully justify the discretion which you have exercised. He evidently correctly understood that the duty of the troops is simply to support the civil authorities in the execution of the laws."

Ordered to Disperse.

Washington, July 16.—The president today issued a proclamation setting forth the disturbed condition of society in Idaho, resulting in a call upon the federal authorities for assistance and commanding "all persons engaged in insurrection and in resistance to the laws of the United States to retire peacefully to their abodes." The proclamation was telegraphed to the military authorities in Idaho with instructions to promulgate it.

MUST REPORT IN TIME.

The Latest Notice Issued by the Carnegie Steel Company.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.—The following notice was today issued by the Carnegie Steel Company, at Homestead mill, in the vicinity of the works, and was sent all over the country.

Notice—Individual application for employment at Homestead steel works will be received by the superintendent, either by telephone or in person, until 10 o'clock, Thursday, July 21, 1892. It is our desire to retain in our service all of our employees whose past record is good, and who are willing to take part in the attempts which had been made to interfere with our rights to manage our business. If such of our employees as do not apply by the time above named will be considered as having no desire to re-enter our employment and positions which they held will be given to other men, and those first applying will have choice of the unfilled positions, for which they are suitable. It is to be noted that the last given to employees of the works and after non-compliance with this, the places will be filled with non-union men.

A Visit to the Mills.

Homestead, Pa., July 16.—Today has been the quietest that Homestead has seen since the declaration of hostilities between the union and non-union men. There were undoubtedly new men introduced, but the strikers are confident that many cannot, without great difficulty, be brought in. Some are looked for by river, and a few are expected to come by rail. The strikers are looking for the men, and they will have the liveliest time they ever saw in their lives.

At Carnegie mills all is quiet today. Although smoke is rising from two stacks in the mills, a visit to the yards showed that about twenty non-union men were working. The men were busy in the plant, and not fifty as originally stated. These men are mostly laborers who have a most wholesome fear of committing themselves to any statement as to how they came here or how long they propose to stay. The work is far down in the mill in two of the three open-hearth furnaces where the blooms are prepared. There is no relaxation in the

thoroughness of military discipline and precautions.

The Carnegie Steel Company has advertised for bids for furnishing materials and buildings for 100 houses on the city farms at Munhall, station T-15, Carnegie Steel Works, July 15. Dear Sir: Bids will be received on Monday morning, July 18th. We invite you to return to your old position. Work to commence at the usual time.

General Superintendent.

CLEVELAND NAILS A SLANDER.

And at the Same Time Pays a Compliment to Cardinal Gibbons.

Boston, July 16.—A few days ago W. Black, of Chelsea, wrote Grover Cleveland calling his attention to this statement quoted from the report in the British American Citizen of the discourse in Music hall:

"When I became president I had a wire run from the white house to the cardinal's palace and placed a Roman Catholic at the head of the great army of 15,000 men in the departments and permitted them, without authority and against printed instructions, to suppress the pope's encyclical in the church, and if he or she refused, have a yellow envelope sent them. We can see how unfavorable such a man is of support to the British American Citizen this week reads as follows:

Gray Gables, Buzzards Bay, Mass., July 11. William Black, Dear Sir: I am almost ashamed to yield to your request to deny a statement so silly and absurd on its face as the one you sent me. However, as this is the serious application of the British American Citizen, I think it best to end the matter as far as it is possible to do so, by branding the statement in all its details and in its spirit and intention, as unqualifying and absolutely false. I know a number of members of the Catholic church who were employed in the public service during my administration, and suppose there were many so employed. I should not be ashamed to acknowledge that if these declarations gave grounds of offense. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

WE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Comparative Statement of Exports and Imports for the Year.

Washington, July 16.—The chief of the bureau of statistics in a statement to the secretary of the treasury of imports and exports of the United States, says: Our government's trade with the world last year, when compared with that of 1891 and previous years, presents a large and gratifying increase. The total value of our imports and exports of merchandise attained its highest point in the history of our country, being \$1,729,397,006 during the fiscal year 1891, an increase of \$128,329,904, and an increase of \$370,193,883 since 1889.

The value of our exports of merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$2,024,342. The value of our imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year amounted to \$2,739,284, against \$2,419,136 during the fiscal year 1891, a decrease of \$17,524,912. There was an increase in our imports of merchandise in the following articles, named in the order of their increasing value: Manufactures of cotton, wool, silk and sugar, molasses. There was a decline in the value of imports of tin plates, silk manufactures, manufactures of iron, and manufactures of steel. The value of the imports of merchandise during the year ending June 30, 1892, was \$2,739,284, against \$2,419,136 during the fiscal year 1891, a decrease of \$17,524,912. There was an increase in our imports of merchandise in the following articles, named in the order of their increasing value: Manufactures of cotton, wool, silk and sugar, molasses. There was a decline in the value of imports of tin plates, silk manufactures, manufactures of iron, and manufactures of steel.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise was in 1892 \$1,015,789,007, and it was the first year of our history in which the value of our exports of domestic merchandise attained to a billion of dollars, and this amount is \$148,579,324 in excess of the value of such exports during the preceding fiscal year.

There was a large increase in exports of breadstuffs and a small increase in the value of exports of fruits, seeds, copper, iron, and minerals. There was a decrease in the value of exports of cotton, mineral oils, refined sugar and provisions.

The value of our exports of raw cotton in 1892 amounted to \$258,447,741, and owing to the fall in price was \$32,255,157 less than during the year 1891, in which was the largest value of our exports of raw cotton in the history of our commerce.

The quantity of exports of this product last year was, however, 2,364,719,811 pounds, and the largest shipment of this product in any one fiscal year in the history of such export.

There is a small decrease in the value of exports of provisions, but a large increase in the value of exports of breadstuffs of \$173,706,945, over such exports in 1891; also an increase in the value of cattle, sheep and hogs of \$3,801,396.

EXCLUDES THE PRESS.

Willie Bell Will Be Hanged on the 18th of August.

Macon, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—Willie Bell, alias Bubba Bell, the boy who shot and killed Sheriff Eben Wilder last May, was brought before Judge Miller in the superior court and received the dread sentence of the law. The youthful murderer will hang on August 18th, at 10 o'clock, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. Only a very few spectators, a sprinkling of lawyers and the sheriff and his deputies and the constitution correspondent were in the courtroom when Bell was brought in. He stood without a tremor and without flinching while the court read the order. Apparently he did not realize that he was to die. The hanging will be strictly private, and under Judge Miller's orders even representatives of the press cannot be present.

The Central Railroad Reorganization.

Savannah, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—One of the attorneys for the Central Railroad Company today declared that there was no reason to believe that the property could be reorganized soon, that the plan will be prepared slowly and with the utmost care, so as to avoid any delay. After it is considered for a second time in public action at a reserved price of \$600,000. Arguments were presented to Judge Miller today asking that he should be sold and he consented to offer it again under the old order.

Half a Million Will Buy It.

Macon, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—The Macon and Atlantic railroad will probably be sold for a second time in public action at a reserved price of \$600,000. Arguments were presented to Judge Miller today asking that he should be sold and he consented to offer it again under the old order.

Opinion Against a Mercantile Agency.

New York, July 16.—Judge Shipman, of the United States circuit court here, handed down an opinion today denying the motion for a new trial made by R. G. Dun & Co., of this city, in the case of a bank of Birmingham, Ala., against the mercantile agency, R. G. Dun & Co. The bank sought to recover losses sustained by the agency as the result of a report received from the agency as to the status of the bank. The court held that the bank was not entitled to a new trial. The court held that the bank was not entitled to a new trial.

BISMARCK'S FIGHT.

He Still Keeps Up His Quarrel with the Emperor.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VON CAPRIVI

By the Emperor to Ignore the Bismarck Dispute,

BUT THE PAPERS PUBLISH ARTICLES

Tending to Maintain the Strife—Emperor William on a Whaling Voyage—Distinguished Personages in Berlin.

Berlin, July 16.—(Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.)—Since starting on his journey to the north, the emperor has sent instructions to Chancellor von Caprivi to ignore the Bismarck controversy. Hence, though a day does not pass without the prince's organs making a fresh attack on the government, the semi-official press remains silent. A majority of other papers follow this dignified example, including national liberal journals which would willingly let the polemic die out.

They Keep Up the Strife.

The Freisinnige organs alone try to keep the dispute seething, while socialist papers setze what advantage Prince Bismarck's indiscretions give them to assail generally his service to the nation, his claims to greatness and his personal character. The quiescent attitude of the government will cease should Prince Bismarck prosecute his design to continue the agitation by touring the various centers throughout Germany, accepting receptions and giving here and there expression to utterances hostile to the emperor's policy. Official circles entirely discredit the report that General Count von Waldersee is inciting the prince. On the contrary, General von Waldersee and other old colleagues of Prince Bismarck are trying to induce him to spare the Germans the sight of a public conflict between the emperor and the statesman who created united Germany. The prince's own family circle—his sons, Count Herbert and Count William and his son-in-law, Count Rantzau—support him. There is reason to believe that high personages in Bavaria and Wurtemberg approve of his keeping up the irritation against Chancellor von Caprivi, but here, nothing but regret is expressed on all sides over the conflict.

Resigning Their Posts.

Count William Bismarck has resigned his position of prefect of Hanover and Count Rantzau has also resigned the post of minister to The Hague. The relations of the government with the various tend to improve. With the view to centralizing the center party, Chancellor von Caprivi has expedited the Speersberg arrangements under which the sum of 16,000,000 marks, voted by the lower house of the Prussian diet in restitution for sums the Catholic clergy were deprived of during the Kulturkampf, will be paid to the commissioners who were appointed after the vote was passed have been lingering over the details of the distribution of the money. The chancellor has energetically brought their deliberations to a conclusion and the commissioners now report that the moneys will be distributed within three months.

A Human Sacrifice.

The acquittal at Cleves of the Jew butcher, Buschoff, who was accused of murdering a Christian child, is a blow to anti-Semitic agitation. The leading Catholic organ, The Germania, still maintains that the Talmud encourages human sacrifice.

The Kreuz Zeitung contends that, although Jewish scriptures do not support ritualistic murders, some illiterate Jews believe in such murders and will carry them out. The failure of the prosecution in this case does not deter the leaders of Judentum from actively continuing the movement.

Liebknecht von Sonnenberg is stamping the Rhine valley, exciting anti-Semitic mobs while other conservative orators cultivate the popular passion in south Germany. In any case, the anti-Semitic movement toward the adoption of anti-Semitism among the main planks of the party platform unless they are deterred by a popular reaction arising from the Buschoff affair.

Herr Von Bulow.

An ambitious step has been the appointment of Herr Von Bulow, a brother of the well-known general, to succeed Schlozer as special minister to the Vatican. Von Bulow has for a long time been attached to the foreign office. He has been minister to Switzerland. He is intimate with Prince Bismarck, yet he is a friend of the emperor. Von Bulow has the reputation of being a subtle diplomat and has a winning manner. He jumps and is a Mephistopheles without malice and is a person grata at the Vatican, where Schlozer has utterly lost his hold. Notwithstanding Von Bulow's qualities the diplomatic circles doubt his chance of alienating the papal policy towards France.

Catching the Whales.

The emperor is on a whaling cruise in the North Sea on board the Adler. He is in excellent health and sends daily patches to the different ministers. He will return to Berlin in August at the time of the announcement of the empress, who is now resting at the marine palace.

Among the royalties who are visiting Germany are King Alexander, of Serbia, who is with his father, ex-King Milan at the queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, (Carmen Sylva) who is at Neuwied. The latter is a chronic invalid. She has written to a friend in Munich that her illness will soon end fatally. She does not here the assurances of her physicians. Her horrible sufferings from spinal disease are only relieved by morphia injections.

BELCHING BOILING LAVA.

The Rivers of Fire Creeping Toward Italian Towns.

Catania, July 16.—The volcanic manifestations at Mount Etna continued with unabated vigor. Immense columns of smoke and ash which are hovering over the burning mountain, have grown so dense as to cover everything in the vicinity with a mantle of darkness and the craters are now invisible. The large craters are still ejecting immense masses of boiling lava streams which are steadily growing wider and are as steadily creeping with terrible persistency, foot by foot, upon certain of the villages lying on the mountain slopes.

GOSIP AT THE CAPITOL.

The Statehouse Officials Are Keeping Tab on the Third Party.

The approach of the people's party convention, which will be held on Wednesday, is a favorite topic for discussion around the capitol. The incumbents of the statehouse are keeping close tab on the new movement. Being new is a little hard to estimate accurately. In some counties, as for instance, there are men who will not tell how they stand. Such men are supposed to be undecided. Later in the campaign they will go to the side which they think is the more likely to win.

A fight is predicted over one or two offices.

The Statehouse Officials Are Keeping Tab on the Third Party.

The Statehouse Officials Are Keeping Tab on the Third Party.

Colonel W. R. Gorman, who has been mentioned for commissioner of agriculture on the third party ticket, was in the city yesterday. He said that he was for the best interests of the party. But all the aspirants are not that patriotic, so it is said.

In the statehouse the prediction is heard occasionally that the third party movement will send more negroes to the general assembly than Georgia has seen there in years. Representative democrats from the coast remark that there is no third party in the counties along the seaboard. Glynn and McIntosh and Camden are not considered as the coast of the people's party. The negroes are going to vote the straight republican ticket and the democrats will stick together to retain white control.

The Bond is All Right.

State Treasurer Hardeman's bond is all right.

Governor Northen said yesterday that the matter had been carefully looked into and that he is perfectly well satisfied as he was at first when the bond was made. Mr. Northen is fully acceptable to the state as a surety.

SINGING OVER HIS BODY.

Seen at the House Where Peter Daniels Lay Dead.

During the twenty-two hours that Peter Daniels' body lay in its coffin before being buried enough prayer and prayers were uttered over it to keep a Georgia camp meeting running for two whole summers.

All sorts and conditions of negroes—big negroes, little negroes, good negroes, bad negroes and indifferent negroes—called and sang over old Pete's body.

All regarded the dead negro with superstitious awe and reported in solemn whispers things that he had said before hanging and while on the gallows.

"Pete said 'jes before he was hung,' said one of the numerous callers yesterday, 'that he was gwine ter Jesus at 4 o'clock dat ebenin.' Can't tell me dat he was strangled on dat gallows. Pete didn't die 'fore 4 o'clock dat day, I'm sho'. Jes on de death he died, dere was a great piest smile you never seen on his face."

FOR SALE—Real Estate.
 ... Co. Real Estate A...

HOOD STREET—3-room house, with gas and water, lot 40x125, renting for \$30 per month, price \$2,000. This is a splendid renting investment, and the property will increase rapidly in value. A purchaser should make \$1,000 besides the rental within a year. J. M. Scott & Co.

WHITEHALL STREET—2-story, 5-room
relling, with gas and water, lot 50x200. This
located on best portion of Whitehall street,
is cheap at \$5,500. W. M. Scott & Co.
PIEDMONT AVENUE—Close in, 4-room cot-
ge, with gas, lot 52.1-2x71.2; will rent for
\$6 per month; price \$2,000. W. M. Scott
Co.

SOUTH SIDE—A very pretty cottage on
gh and desirable lot, paved street, good
neighborhood, electric cars; a convenient and

NORTHSIDE—New two-story, 7-room residence, on large lot running from street to street; this is a rapidly growing and stylish section of the city, and is in every way desirable. We can sell it on remarkably easy terms, for monthly payments of \$500 over 36 installments of six months. Now is the time for young couple start a home. W. M. Scott Co.

STONEWALL STREET—Good 4-room cottage on lot 60x155 for \$2,300. W. M. Scott Co.

CENTER STREET: We have a beautiful center lot on this street, 72184, which we call for \$2,250. The improvements now being made on this street insure a large and immediate profit to the purchaser. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE: Two-story, 9-room residence with gas, water, electric bells in every room; handsome inside finishing; convenient and desirable location; price \$5,200, \$1,000 cash, balance on long time and easy payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

CLARK AVENUE: New and modern 2-story

FOREST AVENUE—New and modern 3-room cottage, with all conveniences; lot 50x200. This is a beautiful home in a desirable location, right on dummy line. Price \$4,000; 1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. M. Scott & Co.

d water, electric bells, etc. House well
ilt and finely finished. The street is paved
th belgian block and the neighborhood is
e of the best in the city; we will sell for
500 on easy payments. This is a splendid
portunity to buy a beautiful home in a
honable location at small outlay. W. M.
ots & Co.

WE HAVE a 4-room cottage on lot 38x100, good neighborhood near Luckie street, that we will exchange for small farm within reasonable distance from Atlanta. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST PEACHTREE street, a beautiful vacant lot 100x400, running through to Spring

MAFEE STREET—New five-room cottage with gas, water, sewerage, etc., every convenience in house. Street paved, nice shade trees, flowers, etc. A beautiful little home that will rent for \$25 per month, price \$2,700.
W. M. Scott & Co.

PIEDMONT AVENUE—Close in, we can sell you 4-room cottage with gas, on lot 52 1-2x 1-2, and renting for \$30 per month. We can sell it for \$2,000. This is a rare chance to buy a close in lot on a good street that paying 12 per cent on investment, and which will rapidly enhance in value. W. M. Scott & Co.

POWERS STREET—5-room cottage, new, heated throughout; will rent for \$15 per month; price, \$1,500, 1-2 cash; balance \$25 per month. **W. M. Scott & Co.**

PIEDMONT AVENUE—5-room cottage on corner, lot 60x150, for \$3,600; lot well worth the money. **W. M. Scott & Co.**

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

5-ROOM HOUSE on fine, high lot 35x100, near Lowe and Carter streets, now rented for \$12 per month, or \$84 per year, or about 17 per cent interest. Call tomorrow and get price. Must be sold. \$500.

2-ROOM HOUSE and nice lot 40x100, east front, on Sampson street, only one block from electric line; good well of water and fine garden, 1-2 cash, balance easy. Only \$850.

18 ACRES of good land with house and garden out near Westview and Battle Hill street car line. Must be sold soon. Terms easy. Price low. \$1,800.

3-BROOM HOUSE on corner of two good streets, near in, fronts 71 feet, belgian block, sewer, gas and water down and paid for, 164 feet on side street to 10-foot alley. Room for another fine building. Terms \$1,000 cash, balance easy. Very cheap at \$4,500.

HERE IS A SOFT SNAP—5-room house,

lone and garden on a large, high, shady
corner lot of 80x261. This will cut into six
lots. The Belgian blocks, curbing and
sidewalk are within 40 feet of this lot and
an electric line will soon be by it. 1-3 cash,
balance from 1 to 5 years. Price only \$3,200.
B-ROOM HOUSE, fine large lot on Hum-
phreys street, near Whitehall street. If you
want a house, here is your chance to see

FOR RENT.

R. H., 505 Pulliam street.	\$ 18
h, 78 Martin street.	10
h, 74 Pine street.	15
h, 519 Piedmont avenue.	12
246 W.	14

a.	240 6th street.....	10
h.	9 Waterhouse street.....	10
h.	45 Trinity avenue, gas and water.....	35
h.	46 East Hunter street.....	37
h.	Baugh street, West End.....	10
SEE	our large list of desirable small houses.	
	D. MORRISON, 47 E. Hunter Street.	

\$600 FOR TWO lots, Connally st.
 \$1,100, Georgia avenue corner lot.
 \$1,250 for Park avenue lot.
 \$1,000 for Pryor street lot, near Georgia
 avenue.
 \$4,000 for 100 feet front, Peachtree st.
 \$2,000—Six-room house, easy payments.

\$1,000—Five-room house, 5000 cash.
\$1,300—New 7-r h, Crew st, easy payments.
\$1,500—New 9-r h, Angier ave, bargain.
\$2,000—Nice home, large lot, W. Fair st.
\$1,400—Nice lot Woodward ave, 50x160.
\$2,000 for 4-r h, Johnson ave.
\$4,000 for 6-r h, Park ave.
\$5,000—Washington Heights, lot 50x175.
\$5,000 to loan on three years' time on im-

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FOR SALE CHEAP—First-class boarding
house; splendid location; with good trade;
good reason for selling. 42 Spring street.
July 18-31 wed sun tues.
FOR RENT OR LEASE—45 room hotel near

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—Nicely furnished, centrally located boarding house doing good business. Lady with small capital can make money. Address Private, this office.

Office, with or without lease of store. Address Box 200, Griffin, Ga.

PARTY WITH SATISFACTORY references can buy interest in best business in city, very low; 50 per cent guaranteed annually. Investigate us. Address—J. M., Constitution office.

WANTED—The right man with small

WANTED—To buy a grocery store, close in, one but those who will give liberal discount from invoice price need apply. S. L. Constitution office.

data, with membership in American Truck
Brokers' Association. Office in full opera-
tion now. Owner leaving the city. Address
Box 636, Atlanta, Ga.
July 15-d-1w.

WANTED—Young man with business ca-
pacity and ability to raise small capital, to
manage and assist in safe and profitable busi-

FOR LEASE—The new Wilmer hotel at Anniston, Ala.; elegantly furnished throughout; billiard and pool tables in hotel; the most centrally located hotel in the city. For particulars apply to W. H. Williams, Anniston.

FOR SALE—Tin and stove business, including shop, tools and machines, stock and material, at cost. Invoice about \$2,000, refer Conklin Manufacturing Company, Joseph Wagner, Jackson, Ga. July 10—d 1 w

HAVE your hair dyed, any shade, at Atlanta Hair Dressing Parlors, over Keely Co.'s.

VERY LARGE houses, mansions, cottages, stores and churches painted cheaper and better by McNeal than ever. See him, 114 and 6 Whitehall street.

ARE YOU going to paint a large lot of small

under 100 going to get a Mr. H. O. McNeal?
 Please? If so, see McNeal. He will do them
 cheaper and better than ever. 114 Whitehall
 road.

NEWPORT DRESSES.

How the Ladies There are Attired This Summer.

ELEGANT GOWNS OF BLACK MATERIAL.

How They are Made and Out of What Black All the Go With the Ladies This Season.

Newport, July 15.—When everybody else has been enticed into light colors the fashion leader betinks herself of black. In black, then, she is sure to look distinguished; in black she will still be in the lead.

In pursuance of which logic a certain woman of fashion strolled the other day down Newport beach in trailing diaphanous black and became at once to everybody in range of vision the one accent-point within sweep of the horizon. All the pretty colored dresses on the beach were merged inconspicuously into their surroundings, and this black gown stood out alone in sharpest definition. For they were in harmony with the colors of nature about, and this was a sort of no-color and an intense dark than nature herself ever gives in a landscape.

It Must Be Solitary.

This gown is a daring essay and effectually served its purpose. It is only, however, when black is isolated that it has such an



THE SABLE PROFILE.

effect. If everybody wore black no one would be distinguished and nearly everybody would look hot and hideous. A great many black dresses together are not interesting.

The Importance of Outline.

And whether any black dress is so or not depends upon its cut. It must be absolutely faultless in outline. Its style hinges on this. Other gowns have compensations—have color and local contrasts; the black dress has only profile. Remember this when you are tempted to spend extra money for intricate weaves or elaborate trimmings on black. All effort spent on detail is thrown away and has a look of impotence. It is the outline that makes the impression.

An Ecstatic Vision.

The particular sable gown that although it was the Newport beach was of that soft embroidered crepon that falls and clings about the person, and suggests a dreamy, languid, swooning summer night. It was full-puffed and loose about the shoulders and upper arms, gathered into a wide cincture at the waist, and the train's edge was rounded into a protecting flange by a cable of twisted ribbon. Above this vestment the patrician head was shaded by a broad-brimmed leghorn with bows of greenish ribbon and lace falling down over the brim, all of black.

Dress Subject to Ornamental Art.

This may be called an artful use of black! Such use has certainly no precedent in ornamental art, and the model for the right use of black in dress is found in historic ornament. It is to the laws of ornamental art that dress is properly subject. Let us see a little how this is.

If you will study a bit of historic ornament, as, say the walls of the Alhambra, you will see that the use of black there is quite different from that of colors like blue, red and green. It does not cover surfaces



OF TURKEY RED.

as they do, it outlines them. And in dress black should be used in the same way—to separate colors and accent lines. It marks outlines as nothing else can.

The Note of Black.

The French have this year elected to notice black here and there in dress in the right place—that is to say, as it is used in historic ornament. This fact is interesting and worth talking a little about and trying to understand. A note of it is found in the turkey red cottons being worn here for morning gowns and which I must pause to describe.

The Turkey Red.

These gray dresses patterned over with palm leaves in the colors of canhamore may literally be called "tsumming." There is nothing cool looking about them, but they are so rich in color and beautiful that they are their own excuse for being. They are trimmed with cream-colored lace and the "points" as one may say, are picked out with black. A dress of such materials possesses so much character that no fluff, ironing, design guile, but one involuntary choice for its long lines. Accordingly, we find that these gowns have a coat back with Watteau plait and loose, open coat fronts faced with lace. The gathered waist, front underneath is confined by a folded black ribbon and the black appears also in rosettes and edges.

You Can Make Out at Home.

Cashmere printed Turkey cottons have not been lately imported by the yard, and the nearest available substitute for one of

these gowns is plain Turkey red, ornamented with bands of Russian embroidery. These bands are of several colors mingled, with red predominating, embroidered with tinsel. They are in widths of from one to two inches, at prices ranging from 60 cents upwards. Of these materials, with lace if one likes, extremely effective breakfast gowns can be made.

A chic and appropriate design for it would be a gathered Russian blouse, with the neck cut out square and bordered with the Russian band, and worn over a guimpe of white muslin striped with red. The sleeves should be puffs of red, ending below the elbow with a band of the embroidery. Thence down the close sleeves should be like the guimpe, the stripes running round. The belt is of the embroidery. The skirt



BLACK SATIN BRACES.

may be bordered with the embroidery, or be plain. The edge of the blouse must be without trimming. The black touches are at the belt, where black satin ribbon is twisted, and ends in a rosette; at the neck, where it is twisted round and ends in two rosettes, as seen in the picture, and on the sleeves, where it accompanies the embroidery and ends in rosettes. The guimpe collar is of red cotton, not of embroidery.

An exceedingly popular way of incorporating black into the costume is by belt and shoulder straps. Let us take for our model a cottager, out for her morning drive. She is wearing braces made of black satin, about two and a half inches wide, edged with a thread of jet galoon. A strap holds them together in front, as seen in the picture, and in the back they are crossed. The belt is of the same and equal width, and the whole effect is completed by a four-in-hand tie of black satin, long enough to pass under the belt. This is being worn over a gray wash silk shirt, and the skirt is this morning a dark blue serge with a band round the bottom of black satin, edged on the upper side with jet galoon.

These braces are an especially good accessory for stout women, who need vertical lines.

Ultra Style.

Still another black adjunct much worn, and easy to make, accentuates the fashionable outline. It is a belt with loops of ribbon pendant all the way round. The loops are usu-



VENETIAN SLASHINGS.

ally of the same length, but may be longer in front if demanded by the figure. To the slender person these loops add an agreeable fullness to the hips, are quite suggestive of the old Venetian slashings. Together with the full-puffed sleeves, which themselves now are often slashed, they give a very stylish outline.

The Figure.

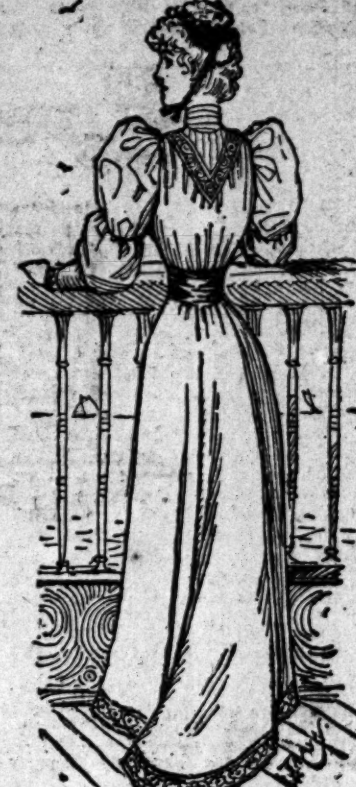
Many Figaro jackets are on afternoon and dinner costumes. They are rounded or square in front, are short enough to show the belt clear round, and are usually of velvet or cloth, though many silk ones are made to match the costumes; lace is put on also to simulate the jacket. Often they are cut open up the back, making of the garment two separate pieces, but this split is in the worst possible taste. This rage has brought the Turkish embroidered jacket again to the fore—one of the most beautiful dress adjuncts ever devised. These are of cloth or velvet heavily



THE FIGARO.

embroidered with gold. The first cost of one is considerable, being from \$10 to \$30, but they are a good investment, as they never go entirely out of fashion, and by their variety and beauty will make a very scanty wardrobe look elaborate. An Afternoon Gown. The gay Russian bands described above are much in use on wool crepons, which make very many of the afternoon gowns. Designs for making up this fabric have to be carefully chosen, as crepon will stretch. It is hardly suitable for tailor-made gowns, but lends itself delightfully to folds, and these gowns add to it definition. A characteristic wool crepon gown of

the season here is of greenish gray. The waist has a surplus front, and is cut down pointed in the back. It is seamless and gathered into the belt. A border of galoon edges it round, and it is worn over a guimpe of white faille. The sleeve is a double puff of crepon over a close sleeve with galoon at the waist; the skirt is edged with galoon.



AFTERNOON GOWN.

with galoon, and the effect of the whole is completed with a belt or bow of black satin ribbon.

And so we have reviewed the present fashionable place of black in costume.

Riding Habits and Their Cost.

Along roads that loop from villa to villa, now professed against the sky on the crest of some bluff, now with bowers of green for a background, the Newport forbids take their daily trot—fashion forbids it in the lightest looking, gayest habits that have ever been seen horseback for many a year. The dress is still severe enough in cut and lacking trace of that sweet grace that was in our grandmothers' habits with their Turkish sleeves and low-brimmed hats with flowing veil and plumes—alas! for those charming habits; still they are less forbidding than of late in both color and line. All tints of gray and brown are seen, and a mixture of the two which makes a soft fawn. Many are of



THE "DUPIGNAC" COAT.

whipcords which mingle the color with white in the weave. The waistcoats are white with a color—red, blue and heliotrope—in sprig stripes or dots, the last most favored. Sometimes the waistcoat is of a solid color—I have seen a pink one—but this is not usual. The dickey and collar are white, the latter turned over, deep-pointed, with a four-in-hand tie of a solid color. The hat is a silk one or a Derby.

The Latest Cut.

Habit coats have been growing longer behind till they now touch the saddle, and the short-tailed back so recently in vogue looks suddenly quite out of date. They are short, fashioned like a man's cut-away, with the edge sloping in a direct line to the back. Some are three and some five-buttoned, and they are made to be fastened or to fall apart, blazer-like, and disclose the whole length of the waistcoat. In the last manner they are most worn, and the effect is cool and jaunty. The very latest French



A GIRL'S HABIT.

cut is called the "Dupignac." It is ultra short in front, with three buttons, and ultra long behind. Skirts reach just over the foot, the wearer seated, and are as smooth across the knees as a man's trousers. Another jacket equally stylish is cut long all the way round, with a skirt, like a man's frock coat, and is equally long with the other. This coat has five buttons, and is worn fastened, as shown in our picture.

Little girls' habits are made with a belted Norfolk jacket, three-plaited, and their headwear is a jockey cap. The cost of a riding habit made in New York by a fashionable tailor is from ninety to one hundred and ten dollars. This price is for coat and skirt only. The waistcoat makes an extra bill.

The Corset Gown.

That curious cut-off, the corset gown, has attained a conspicuous place in the summer costume. Young girls have especially adopted it and made it their favorite design for all-round day gowns. The skirt and corset—one piece—made of anything durable for knocking about, and the skirts worn with it afford a variety to the costume. Handsome corset gowns suitable for carriage and afternoon wear

are made of light-weight ladies' cloth. Magenta red, scarlet, deep old rose and gobein blue are favorite colors. Three rows of black satin ribbon of graduated widths makes a good skirt border.

A model corset costume seen on the drive is of old-time cloth, with a full gathered blouse and large puffed sleeves of black lace. The skirt has for border a black lace ruche with several rows of narrow ribbon above it.

A Bowling Costume.

In the bowling alleys an ideal of dress still awaits expression. In what manner of fashionable gown can one take with most ease the requisite postures, and so bowl with most grace? This is the question, for where active sports are concerned the gown must be more than pretty and becoming.

It must be these, of course, but it must also be adapted to the action in order to produce the most agreeable effect. Loose about the armholes it must be, therefore, all jackets are tabooed but those



THE CORSELET GOWN.

of the large armhole sleeveless Turkish sort, and the waist and skirt must slide one over the other easily, without disturbing the costume.

The most available of the present fashionable forms for a bowling dress seems to be the loose shirt and skirt with or without shoulder straps, and the sleeveless jacket, if one likes. A charming one of this sort that helped the other morning in the Casino alley to upset many things than moping, was made with a skirt of cloth, of dull old rose, with hair lines of dark gobein blue. Round the edge of the skirt were little frills of ribbon of the two colors. The shirt was old rose silk, and there were braces of rose ribbon edged with blue.

The Secret of Leather Trimmings.

When the season started in chamois and other leather was put on all sorts of gowns, and even mingled with lace. For such eccentricities there is apt to be a reason in the background, and sooner or later some artistic soul who has to do with garment-making is sure to find it out, and discarding the absurdity develop the thought into beauty.

In this case the secret was the color. The color is yellow and the proper function of yellow in ornamental art is, like black, to border spaces of other color. Yellow should appear in lines rather than in surfaces. It stands for gold and it is this way that gold is properly used. Gold would be out of taste on ordinary gowns, it is too



A BOWLING COSTUME.

precious and its imitations too tawdry, but yellow is its substitute and is used in its place.

It is on the rage for leather. Leather is common and furnishes the color. Its quality, though, makes it an absurd trimming. Good taste has already discovered this and has substituted leather-colored cloth. Chamois-colored ladies cloth is a beautiful adjunct to dress and is much in use. Our drawing shows a dark blue serge with an Elton jacket, which has an inside waist of this yellow cloth, and jabots of the same falling out from each side of the jacket front.

Enchantments.

Among the most ravishing afternoon gowns in Newport are the sheer muslins, organdi taking the lead.

The dressmakers this season hit on



WITH CHAMOIS-COLORED JABOTS.

treatment for the organdie quite in harmony with their quality. Their transparency in their chief beauty, and this is allowed full development in the design. One of the successful organdies worn at a garden party is of dark blue ground, flowered with pale heliotrope. The loose lining is of heliotrope silk, and over it the thin dark blue moves like cloud shadows, and in the heliotrope spaces the color breaks through like the last gleams of sunset. Such a fabric needs no added trimming; it is its own rich ornament. Nevertheless lace is used; and in this instance black guipure; and the skirt is bordered with several thin overlapping ruffles of ribbon, of the two colors. The waist is fastened on one shoulder, whence a job of lace falls down the opening to the bottom of the slightly pointed front.

The sleeves are mutton-leg banded with ribbon.

Country Hats.

Pretty hats are made of chiffon shirred with broad-brimmed frames and trimmed with a big rosette of chiffon. They are



FLOWERED ORGANDI.

of white, scarlet and other colors. A black one is found very serviceable, as it is effective, with a variety of gowns.

THE DEMOCRATS OF SCREVEN.

A Mass Meeting of Sturdy Citizens Listen to DuBignon and Morgan.

Sylvania, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—The democratic rally was a big day for the democratic party in Screven. The third party received tremendous blows at the hands of able expounders of democracy.

It was announced through the county paper that there would be a basket picnic in Screven, and everybody was invited. The weather could not have been more favorable. Add to this five hundred or more democratic wives and daughters, whose beautiful patriotism and intense love of democracy brought them together, and you have an occasion calculated to inspire a true southern man.

The most conservative estimate of the total number present is fifteen hundred; some say two thousand. And better speeches delivered it has never been the writer's good fortune to hear.

Colonel Tom Morgan and Hon. Fleming duBignon, of Savannah, were the speakers. Mr. Morgan spoke first. For more than an hour, in the open air, he held the vast audience perfectly still. It was a magnificent speech.

After an intermission of a few moments Mr. duBignon spoke. And such a speech it was. The name of duBignon is familiar to every one in Screven, and when he arose he was greeted with tremendous and prolonged applause. After silence had been restored he entered into a masterly discussion of the political situation.

No sketch or pen-picture could do Mr. duBignon justice. His argument was convincing, his language chaste and beautiful, his articulation faultless and his oratory matchless and sublime.

After dinner the democratic party met in mass meeting to nominate a representative and to select delegates to the gubernatorial, congressional and senatorial conventions, which resulted as follows:

For Representative—Caucus Overstreet. Delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention—John C. Dell, R. W. Oliver, Jr., John R. Humphries, J. H. Evans, E. H. Gross, H. C. Kittles. Delegates to the Congressional Convention—U. P. Wade, Dr. W. C. Bowie, George H. Shape, H. W. Parker, J. W. Overstreet, George R. Lee. Delegates to the Senatorial Convention—P. G. Daniel, Josse T. Wade, W. H. Mims, D. J. Newton, H. C. Evans, W. R. Lovett.

The convention endorsed the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and ratified the action of the party in nominating Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson as the standard bearers of the party.

First Baptist Church.

Dr. Hawthorne, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. Subject: "The Verdict of Human Reason and Conscience on the Question of Future Punishment." Rev. Ashby Jones will preach at 8 p. m. Baptism after sermon.

Two More Bodies Recovered.

Paris, July 16.—Two more bodies of the victims who lost their lives in the disaster at St. Gervais les Bains early on the morning of Tuesday last, have been recovered at Salanches, whither they were carried by the flood that swept down the ravine in which St. Gervais les Bains is situated. This makes a total of ninety-eight bodies recovered thus far.

MORE CHEAP TICKETS

ON SALE BY THE

Richmond and Danville R. R.

Atlanta to Washington and return \$17.50; Atlanta to Richmond, Va., and return \$15.50; Atlanta to Old Point Comfort and return \$15.75; Atlanta to Charlottesville, Va., and return \$15.50. Tickets on sale July 19th and 26th. Good to return within ten days from date of sale. The only line via Richmond, Va. Apply R. and D. Ticket Office, 8 and 10 Kimball house. July 17-34

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PAY THE MAY

And May the Pay Have Been Mixed Up.

A CHANGING OF THE BABIES CHARGED

The Story is Unraveled, However, and the Original Appearance of May the Pay on the Stage is Accounted For.

Brunswick, Ga., July 16.—(Special.)—"Sacred to the memory of 'May the Pay,' eldest daughter of John and Alice Templeton."

mobility.